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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications, designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1875. NO. 41.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all a rearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unrelled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is fairly an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters when ever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, October 22.—A number of shipwrecks are reported, with the loss of twenty lives. The weather continues tempestuous.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.

LONDON, October 22.—Messrs. G. T. Neroutsos & Co., merchants of London and Manchester, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at $250,000.

HEAVY LOSSES BY AN AMERICAN FAILURE.

The Manchester *Courier* of to-day says that by the failure of a large American house, various firms in Bradford will lose from $500,000 to $600,000.

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN CALICOES BEGUN.

The London *Times*, in its financial column to-day, has the following: "We learn from the *Drapers' Trade Journal* that a Manchester firm has begun to import calicoes from the United States. The fact is significant, and the importers say that the goods are of much better quality and appearance than ours. Manchester, it appears, has found a competitor at last, but that must depend upon the price."

FIVE VESSELS LOST WITHIN TWO DAYS.

LONDON, October 23.—Later and fuller accounts of the recent disastrous floods and gales are at hand this morning. The brig John and Isabella has been totally lost near Stonehaven, on the Scottish coast. The crew, numbering twelve, perished. Two large vessels have been lost off Peterhead, in the same vicinity, with all on board. This makes five vessels which have gone down with their crews, in a distance of forty miles, which have been reported within the last two days.

Spain.

SHARKEY, THE MURDERER.

MADRID, October 22.—Sharkey, the convicted murderer, who escaped from prison in New York, has arrived at Santander from Cuba.

Germany.

DEFICIENCY IN THE BUDGET.

LONDON, October 22.—A special from Berlin says the estimates for the German Empire for 1874 show a deficiency of 15,000,000 marks.

France.

ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE ON 4TH PROX.

PARIS, October 22.—It is announced that the French Assembly will convene on Thursday, the 4th of November.

ROUHER LEFT TO THE MERCY OF THE ASSEMBLY—IMPORTANT MEETING OF CARLISTS.

PARIS, October 22.—The Council of Ministers to-day decided not to take the initiative looking to repressive measures in regard to M. Rouher for his recent speech at Ajaccio, as the Government deems to leave the Assembly complete freedom of action in the matter.

It is believed in Madrid that the Carlist leaders will hold a meeting shortly, at which a decision will be arrived at which will influence to an important extent the position of their cause.

EXHIBITORS AT OUR CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, October 22.—A meeting of the principal manufacturers and merchants was held in this city to-day, in regard to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year, M. Dietz Monnin, member of the Assembly from the Seine, presiding. He said the exhibitors who intended to participate numbered 500, and he hope the list would be swelled to 1,200.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 22.—Arrived, steamship Idaho, from New York.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Fatal Mistake at Wilkesbarre.

SCRANTON, PA., October 22.—E. L. Hicks, son of Major Hicks, a highly respected citizen of Wyoming, surrendered to the police last evening, stating that on the previous evening he had shot Archibald Anderson, for several years engineer of the Diamond mine. It appears the parties met at Trip's ravine, a lonely spot, and Hicks mistaking Anderson for a desperado, but without speaking a word, fired at him, inflicting a wound from which he died yesterday.

Negro Hanged in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Henry Brown, the negro who killed Philip Pfarr, a German living a few miles from the city, and then ravished and robbed his wife, on the night of the 25th of May, was hanged in the yard of the jail at Four Courts at one o'clock to-day. In a brief speech made on the scaffold, he admitted having struck Pfarr the blow which caused his death, but denied outraging Mrs. Pfarr. Nearly 2,000 persons were present in the jail yard, and the windows and roofs of all the houses in the vicinity, and even the roof of the jail itself, as well as the streets in the neighborhood, were thronged with people. The crowd must have numbered nearly 5,000. At exactly half past one o'clock the trap was sprung, and the wretched culprit hung struggling in the air. He fell five feet and never moved a muscle. At the end of eight minutes life was declared extinct, and the body was cut down and placed in the coffin for burial.

Murder in the First Degree.

NASHVILLE, October 22.—The *American's* special from Franklin, Tennessee, this evening says: The Grand Jury this evening returned an indictment against Griffin and Allison for murder in the first degree in killing of Colonel House here yesterday. By consent of the State Attorney, the prisoners were recognized in bonds of $5,000 each for their further appearance to-morrow. Then both will come up before Judge McLemore in the morning. The burial of Colonel House took place at three o'clock this evening, and was attended by the usual solemn processions ever witnessed in Franklin. He was buried with Masonic honors by Hermann Lodge No. 7. Mance House, Jr., was resting very gently an hour ago. His chances of recovery are considered rather favorable.

La Page, the Langmade Murderer.

CONCORD, N. H., October 22.—Detectives arrested a woman to-day who confessed that she had lived with La Page in Canada as his wife; that La Page assaulted, ravished and left for dead her sister, a young woman of twenty-two, and to escape punishment fled to Vermont. Evidence is hourly accumulating showing the case to be a monster of crime and brutal passions. The officers are satisfied that he is guilty of the Langmade murder. If this crime be not fastened on him, he will be taken to Vermont and tried for the murder of Miss Ball.

Another case of Lynching in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, October 22.—A horse-thief, suppose to be from Newton county, was found hung to a limb in Pope county, a day or two since.

A Prominent Milwaukee Lawyer Commits Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, October 22.—Simon N. Small, formerly a prominent and wealthy lawyer of this city, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. The act is attributed to depression induced by an incurable and chronic disease, and pecuniary losses. Deceased was formerly proprietor of the Newhall House.

FIRE RECORD.

Freeport, Ill.,—$150,000.

CHICAGO, October 22.—A fire in Freeport, Ill., late last night, destroyed the fine building occupied by the Freeport Watch Factory. This establishment has been in operation six months, and several hundred watches were in process of completion. Loss on building and property $150,000. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

Champaign, Ill.—$10,000.

CHICAGO, October 22.—The *Tribune's* special from Champaign, Ill, says the broom corn sheds of M. D. Houston, fifteen miles north of that place, were burned last night. Two hundred tons of broom corn was entirely destroyed. Loss over $10,000; insurance $6,000.

Vermillion, O.—$75,000.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—The *Commercial's* special says the town of Vermillion, near Sandusky, Ohio, was almost wholly destroyed by fire this morning. Eleven business blocks in the heart of the town are in ashes. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance light. Two men have been arrested charged with setting the place on fire.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Die from Accidental Poisoning.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—A special from Macon, Mo., to the *Globe-Democrat* says Dr. B. L. Sherman and Samuel Parker, one of the oldest citizens of this place, went to Bevier to-day, and while there visited Dr. Shank's drugstore. After leaving the store they had not proceeded ten rods when Parker fell on the street in convulsions. In five minutes Dr. Sherman was similarly affected, and in twenty minutes both were dead. It is supposed they were poisoned, and the Coroner has gone to examine into the matter.

The Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company, of Bay City, Mich., has failed. Liabilities $130,000; assets not stated. Bailey & Orton, hardware dealers in the same place, have also closed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA DISTRICT JUDGESHIP

Frauds in Repairing Boston Postoffice.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HAD.

Stealing from the Government by the New York Sugar Trade.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1875.

Louisiana District Judgeship.

A large delegation of influential Republicans from New Orleans is here, to urge the appointment of J. Q. A. Fellower as District Judge for Louisiana. This is the position made vacant by the resignation of Judge Durell, and for which the President sent in the name of Don Pardee, last winter. Mr. Fellower, who is a staunch Republican, is a lawyer of ability, and his appointment, it is said, would be satisfactory to the community generally. The friends of ex-United States Attorney Fisher, of this district, had also been pressing him for the position, but there is no probability of his appointment.

Corruption in Boston to be Investigated.

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LETTER FROM GOVERNOR AMES.

Governor Ames has written a letter to the Attorney General, alluding to the pacific relations of the opposing political organizations in Mississippi, and expressing sincere gratitude to the representative of the Attorney General, now in that State, who has brought about this condition of things, and insured a peaceful campaign and a fair election.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Howard J. Barnes is appointed postmaster at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, *vice* Charles W. Stine, resigned. Samuel C. Montgomery is appointed postmaster at Donnelly's Mills, Perry county, *vice* Henry J. Fry, resigned.

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I. The right to compulsory partition, both at law and in equity, depends upon the nature of demandant's estate. Land may be the subject of partition at the suit of one party in interest, and not at that of another.

The object of proceeding in petition is to secure to each tenant the exclusive possession of his share, and thereby avoid the various inconveniences which result from holding property in common. When, therefore, possession cannot follow the judgment, no partition can be had. This is the rule in England, and in most of the United States. Freeman on Partition, 544: Snell's Eq. 507; Adam's Eq. 409; 2 Pl. Com. 324; McMasters vs. Enders, 1 Green, (N. J.) 271; Tabler vs. Wiseman, 2 Ohio, 207; Striker vs. Batt, 2 Paige, 385; Nichols *et al.* vs. Nichols *et al.*, 28 Vermt. 228; Ott. 187 A: Emerson vs. Robertson, 2 Swan, 197; Evans vs. Bagshaw, L. R. 5 Eq. 466; Same vs. Same, L. R. 5 Ch. 340; (1870.) "An estate, therefore, to be the subject of partition, must be a subsisting estate held in possession, and not in reversion, or remainder—an estate to be possessed and enjoyed *in presente* but *in futuro* only, is not the proper subject of partition."

The reason of the rule is obvious. (1.) An estate in remainder can only take effect in possession upon the termination of the previous life estate. The tenant cannot be disturbed in his possession without his consent. Partition does not change title, but merely severs the possession. The judgment in partition, that those in remainder have held and enjoy their respective shares in severalty, cannot, therefore, be executed. (2.) A decree in partition must be equal and without prejudice to any party in interest.

If partition and valuation be made during the continuance of the life estates, buildings and other improvements, which are important elements in ascertaining values, may be entirely destroyed, or rendered valueless before those in remainder become entitled to possession.

If the valuation be made subject to the life estate, *Leight* vs. Grim, 9 Watts, 166, it must necessarily be purely speculative and conjectural. Tabler vs. Wiseman, 2 Ohio, 207.

In either event, the chances of an equitable division of an estate would be diminished, and the partition be prejudicial and unequal. Tabler vs. Wiseman.

II. How stands the law in Pennsylvania? The Orphans' Court is a creature of statute. It has only such powers as have been conferred upon it by statute or may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction. It follows that, unless the power to make partition, in a particular case, is found in the acts of Assembly, the Court does not possess it. Snyder's Ap. 12 Cas. 166. Does it possess such power? Counsel for the relief sought in the present application? The only statute that has a direct bearing on the question raised is the 40th section of the act of 29th March, 1832. (Purd. 437.) which declares that when a decedent leaves no lineal descendants, proceedings in partition may be instituted "by persons in whom the estate shall vest in possession, provided that those who may be entitled in remainder shall be made parties to such proceedings, and have a right to take the premises at the valuation put thereon. The intention of the framers of this law was to give to collateral heirs who should be entitled to possession of decedent's estate, a right to institute proceedings for partition thereof in the Orphans' Court, and, when there happened to be remainder-men, to afford these an opportunity to be heard and take part in the proceedings. Vide, Report of Commissioners, Hood on Extrs, 463. The right to institute partition proceedings is expressly limited to those in whom the estate should "vest in possession." It was only after such proceedings had begun, that those in remainder could take part. They could not disturb the vested right of possession until its surrender could be tendered by the institution of the proceedings.

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HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Run Over by a Train, Dragged Through the Tunnel and Mangled to Death.

A horrible accident occurred about nine o'clock last night in the Pan Handle tunnel in this city. It appears that about that hour a train coming East struck a man at the mouth of the tunnel, and he was caught under the engine and dragged nearly to the depot. His hat and position made vacant by the resignation of Judge Durell, and for which the President sent in the name of Don Pardee, last winter. Mr. Fellower, who is a staunch Republican, is a lawyer of ability, and his appointment, it is said, would be satisfactory to the community generally. The friends of ex-United States Attorney Fisher, of this district, had also been pressing him for the position, but there is no probability of his appointment.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Cornwell's appeal was argued by J. C. Marshall, for appellant, and C. B. Curtis, for appellee.

Laird vs. McCarter, was argued by Benson for plaintiff in error, and F. F. Marshall, contra.

Lowrie vs. Guthrie was argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error, and William L. Corbett, contra.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Porter, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was acquitted.

In the case of S. P. Ernest, indicted for passing counterfeit money, a *nolle pros* was entered by the District Attorney.

The Grand Jury passed true bills in the following cases: M. J. Rosencrans, attempting to pass counterfeit fifty cent pieces; James Croft, postmaster, stealing letters from the mail; Wm. Snyder, stealing letters from the mail; Robert McGregor, burglary; Charles Hague, dealer in manufactured tobacco, violating the revenue laws; David Davis, passing counterfeit money; Milton H. Fronk, conspiracy to defraud the United States.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

In the bankruptcy branch of this Court the following business was transacted:

In the matter of H. Smith, bankrupt, of Waynesburg, it was reported that D. S. Walton had received a majority vote of the creditors for assignee, and for the same reason sustain Wm. Scott and received the vote of a majority in value. The Court appointed D. S. Walton, Esq., as assignee.

An applicetolan for an injunction was made in the matter of Jacob Miller vs. Henry Jones, a hearing fixed for the 27th inst. A restraining order was granted against James Crowell, in the meantime.

The Grand Jury made a presentment, relative to the visit of the Western Penitentiary, in which they highly compliment Warden Wright and his assistants, for the manner in which the prisons is kept.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of John A. Hunter vs. Thomas Shaw, an action to recover for goods alleged to have been sold and delivered, the jury found for defendant.

Samuel Parker was appointed Judge of Elections, and Pierce Sinnott minority Inspector of the third district, Second ward, Allegheny.

In the case of Ford W. Davis vs. Hubbard, Lippincott, Baker & Co., an action to recover an instalment alleged to be due for the right to use a patent saw, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,137 71, subject to the opinion on a question of law reserved.

In the case of the Mechanics' Saving Bank, for use of James H. Hopkins, assignee, vs. Jacob Wilbert & Co., an action to recover on a note, the jury is out.

In the case of Lewis Lafferty vs. Rea, Hill & Kerr, and James Shaw, the jury is out.

Common Pleas No 2—Judge Ewing.

Wray & McElhaney for use, vs. W. H. & J. L. Hastings. Action for damages for breach of contract. It is claimed that the defendants entered into a contract with plaintiffs, by which plaintiffs were to furnish them with the stone and gravel for Ellsworth avenue, and that the defendants subsequently abandoned the contract and got their materials elsewhere. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The cases against Wilbur Smith and Hugh Callahan and Fred. Axter, for illegal liquor selling, were *not pressed* by consent of Wm. B. Ins, prosecutor.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of John G. Krebbs, indicted for false pretences on oath of Henry A. Steen.

Margaret Jefferson was convicted of assault and battery, charged by James Hall, and was sentenced to pay a fine of six and a quarter cents and costs.

Peter Burns was acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by James Sands.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Chas. Beck indicted for malicious mischief, on oath of Edward Eichenlaub.

John D. Gorvan was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement preferred by H. J. Heinz, but was directed to pay costs.

In our notice of the opening of the Greenlick Narrow Gauge Railway, published yesterday, some errors occurred. Mr. George H. Everson is superintendent of the rolling mill at Scottdale, Westmoreland county, Mr. J. M. Kemp's interest being in the furnace, mines, etc. The rolling mill was built after plans of Jno. L. Bermingham, Esq., of the firm of Bermingham & Co., of this city, and the credit of the location and building of the iron works at Scottdale is due mainly to the skill and energetic enterprise of the old firm of Everson, Graff & Macrum. The production of Mt. Vernon ore mines should have road sixty tons per *day*, instead of per week.

A FARMER named Robert Campbell, residing at Shousetown, near Sewickley, has entered a charge of larceny against another farmer, named C. Hertenstine, to whom he had rented his farm. He alleges before Alderman Smith that he transit appropriated to his own use one and a half bales of hay that was stored in his (complainant's) barn, and which was valued at $25. A warrant was issued.

THE new tracks now being laid on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty, will add materially to the convenience of shippers of live stock, who will not be subjected to delay in reaching the sidings to unload their cargoes

SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICANS.

Mass Meeting Last Evening—Addresses by Private Dalzell, J. Vannote, Esq., and J. C. Baird, Esq.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the South Side was held last evening, at Carson and Eighteenth streets. The Central South Side Marching Club, under Robert Scott, and the Twenty-sixth ward Club, Captain S. P. Conner, and the Junior Club turned out in procession and attracted much attention. The meeting was called to order by J. C. Baird, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were chosen:

President—J. N. Jarrett.

Vice-Presidents—W. D. West, John Brown, Sr., R. B. Speilman, J. L. Jordan, Matthew Bigger, J. O. Phillips, C. Wharton, J. H. Sorg, Leonard Hahn, James Bryce, Chas. Schwarm, David Chess, M. Erdwein, E. G. Krehan, Esq., Daniel Wenke, Philip Hoerr, Esq., Geo. Trautman, Geo. Duncan, T. B. Altenbury, Geo. Shaffer, John Adams, D. C. Ripley, H. M. Rolfe, George L. Fisher, John Nusser, Sr., John Richardson, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Henry Myer, S. W. Hare, Jacob Wilbert, August Fiedler, C. Espy, Dr. M. A. Arnholt, Fred Hampe, Adam Diehl, Geo. Knoepp, Jacob Gommel, John Arras, H. B. Chess, Jas. D. Rood, Alex Herron.

Secretaries—John Bradley, A. C. Jarrett, R. E. Mercer and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Jarrett returned thanks in a short speech and then introduced Private J. M. Dalzell, of Ohio.

SPEECH OF PRIVATE DALZELL.

Mr. Dalzell attracted attention at once and retained it to the close of his speech. He referred to the interest felt in the election in Ohio, and the gratification of the people of Pennsylvania in the result. The issues here, he said, are as important, and now the people all over the land are looking to Pennsylvania. The contest will soon be decided, and it is for the people to show their faith by maintaining in power the Republican party as in times past. Ohio had gone Republican and the majority is increasing daily. The question here is only as to the amount of the majority, and it is for the Republicans every one to poll their votes and they will gratify friends of Union and progress everywhere. The speaker then contrasted the Gubernatorial candidates, Hartranft and Pershing—the one a noble soldier a tried statesman—the other a man who failed to support the war for the Union. The reason for the victory in Ohio is that it is Republican and resolved to maintain its Republican ascendancy. So Pennsylvania will go Republican, because she has a majority on the side of Republicanism and progress. The speaker referred to the Republican party as the friend of the poor and the oppressed and the plea of the Democratic party to put it in power and that then good times would follow. Their cry is change, let us have a change! They beg a change and promise any and everything to entice votes to put them in power. But the people are not to be caught with the cry of the demogogue. He inquired into the necessity of a change and referred to the record of the Republican party to show that it was still worthy of the confidence of the people. Mr. Dalzell referred to the mistake made in Ohio a few years ago, when the people listened to the cry of change and trusted the Democratic party. All the promises went for naught, and in everything the people found them false to their pledges. He argued that those who had fought for the Union, and had been tried in public office as had been John F. Hartranft, were to be trusted now as heretofore. The promises of such men as Pershing were as nothing beside the acts of Gov. Hartranft. He appealed to the soldiers of the late war to stand by their old comrade and aid in giving him a majority greater than three years ago.

Throughout his somewhat lengthy speech Mr. Dalzell held the closest attention of his large audience, and at its close he was warmly applauded. At the call of Mr. Dalzell, three rousing cheers were given for John F. Hartranft, the Centennial Governor of Pennsylvania.

REMARKS OF MR. VANNOTE.

J. Vannote, Esq., was the next speaker, and was warmly received. He opened by referring to the duty of voters before casting their ballots, of inquiring into the facts concerning the practical questions of the campaign. It is the duty of the citizen to look to the interest of his own Commonwealth, and also to the interests of the country at large. The speaker referred to the claims of the Democracy and to their promises in case power is given them. They have had the control for a year past in this State in which to refer as to their ability to conduct the government, and yet what a record it is. They have had the lower house in their hands the past year and yet they brought nothing but disgrace and a bad name upon our noble old Commonwealth. Now they present to the people for the principal offices in the State men who were notorious as against the war and in secret sympathy with our adversaries. The question naturally comes, were there not to be found in the Democratic party honest and patriotic men that they could present to the people. There certainly are good men in that party, and yet they are not to be found. They have been thrust forward men notoriously bad in many respects. On the other hand, we have as candidate for Governor a noble man, who served faithfully and with great gallantry throughout the war from first to last, John F. Hartranft came out with a record second to none in the field. For State Treasurer we have a man who has been the maker of his own fortune. From humble origin he has arisen to honest comparative competency and positions of honor and in his native city he enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens. Such are the records briefly of John F. Hartranft and Henry Rawle.

Mr. Vannote contrasted the acts of the candidates for gubernatorial honors at some length. Judge Pershing by his decisions and his expressions had shown anything but sympathy with the laboring classes. Nothing, however, in the career of General Hartranft could be pointed to as inimical to the laborer and mechanic. In the eastern portion of the State, where he is best known, he is eminently popular with the people, and here as he becomes known from day to day the mechanic is his warmest friend.

Succeeding Mr. Vannote, J. C. Baird, Esq., editor of the South Side *Herald*, made a short speech and was warmly applauded.

SHOVING THE SHOVERS.

A Dangerous Band Broken Up.

The following dispatch was received by Detective Benson from the Washington headquarters:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1875.

*To S. B. Benson, care United States

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The citizens of Pittsburgh have never had, and never will have, a better opportunity to hear good speaking than they will have at Lafayette Hall to-night. Mr. DANFORD is one of the best speakers Ohio has produced, and Mr. McPHERSON interests his audience from the start with his intelligent and conclusive manner of putting both facts and figures. It is rare that two such eminent speakers can be heard in one meeting, and we advise all our readers to improve the opportunity and crowd the house with an appreciative and enthusiastic audience.

It is not strictly necessary for the *Post* to copy stupidities from the papers of 1872. Neither will it be found advantageous.

Only eight days more for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to work in, but if the period is well improved it will be time enough to plant the Democratic party too deep for resurrection.

Our Bellefonte letter to-day, puts Governor Curtin's wealth at over a million. He was very poor in 1860, when he first ran for Governer, so he must have made it all, since. He served six years as Governor, at $5,000 a year.

It is estimated that Foghorn Allen, of Ohio, will roar his tedious inanities in Allegheny city, next Monday night. Take care of the Soldiers' Monument. His veriest whisper will be enough to make Seminary Hill tremble to its base.

It appears that under the new Constitution just adopted in Alabama, taxes are limited to three-fourths of one per cent. This is tantamount to the repudiation of the State debt, inasmuch as the sum to be raised will barely suffice for the current expenses of the government.

The Republican tidal wave in Iowa swept everything before it. Governor Kirkwood's majority will exceed 32,000, the House will stand seventy-one Republicans to twenty-nine Democrats, and in the Senate there are thirty-five Republicans and four Independents, who will operate with the Republicans, to eleven Democrats.

The close vote in Ohio shows the necessity of bringing out every vote. One of the shrewdest politicians in the country, who has been over twenty years in public life, when asked to tell the secret of his success, replied, "From the time I receive my nomination until the polls close, I labor under the impression that I lack just one vote to elect me, and all my efforts are directed to secure that one vote." If our readers will work for this "one vote" from now until November 2d, Pennsylvania will be effectually redeemed.

That distinguished political organization known as the Washington Dem. Jack. Ass., assembled in council the other night "to give encouragement to their friends in Pennsylvania" and other States where elections are to be held in November. They held a wake over the Ohio corpse, and then pitched into each other tooth and toenail; the terms "noodle," "liar," "cowdy," "you're not fit to clean a dog-kennel," and other endearing epithets and expletives of similar character went flying about as thick as autumn leaves in the gusty air. It was a beautiful exhibition of rowdy belligerency, and will "doubtless encourage their friends" greatly.

Parson Browne invokes the vengeance of heaven and the wrath of men upon the head of Governor Hartranft because he signed the License law passed last winter; yet the Parson, when he was in the State Senate, framed and passed a license law for the sale of liquor in Lawrence county. If it was all right in him to vote for and secure the passage of a license law, when he was in the Senate, how can it be wrong for Governor Hartranft to sign a license law similar to that of Mr. Browne's? Are the people of Lawrence county to have privileges which are denied to the people of other counties? Does the Parson believe that it is right for his own constituents to drink, and that drinking is criminal by any one else?

Mr. Buckalew is among the first to repudiate the Erie platform, which he and his friends got up between them. In his speech at Bloomsburg, on Saturday night last, he fell back upon the Democratic national platform of 1872, and declared that it, rather than the Erie platform, contains sound Democratic doctrine. He said that the Democracy had always been a hard-money party, devoted to a constitutional coin currency as the standard of values, regarding depreciated, inconvertible paper money in time of peace as both injurious and disgraceful." He was not honest enough to say this *before* the Ohio election; but, now that the experiment of helping the Ohio Democrats by indorsing their platform has failed, he doffs the Erie coat, and impudently claims that the Erie platform amounts to nothing! Put not your faith in the reannounced Democracy. It sings in many different airs as a mocking-bird can whistle, and is always keen to imitate the last one it hears. In 1872 the Democratic song was "anything to beat Grant." In 1875 it is "anything to win." Inflation is upopular in Columbia county; hence Buckalew goes back upon it.

THE STATE TREASURY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Democratic committee appointed last winter by the House of Representatives to investigate the condition of the State Treasury has been sitting at intervals ever since, trying to find out something or which to manufacture political capital for the Democracy, and has finally given it up as a bad job. It has made up its final report, and made it as malignant as possible in throwing out hints and innuendoes, and drawing conclusions not warranted by the premises; but it has failed to establish a single fact to the discredit of the State Treasury.

The committee states that in its former partial report it intimated its conviction that the State Treasurers, within the last eleven years, had received $1,200,000 as interest on the State deposits, which they had failed to account for. It does not undertake to say that such is the fact, or that it has any evidence in its possession to warrant that conclusion; it simply states that such is the conviction of its members, and that, having summoned the State Treasurers to appear before it and disprove that allegation, their failure to answer the summons is sufficient proof that they are guilty as charged.

But that conclusion does not follow, by any means. The committee has not established the fact that the State Treasurers *have* received interest on the State deposits. The committee has been in session since March last; it has had unrestricted access to the books of the Treasury and the Auditor General's office; it has had a number of bankers before it whom it supposed to have paid this interest, together with their clerks and bookkeepers, *and in no single instance has the payment or receipt of such interest been proved.* The members of the committee know this as well as we do. If they have any proof why do they not present it? The fact, if it is a fact, is susceptible of proof; why, then, does not the committee trot out some evidence to sustain its allegations? A grave charge like this is not to be established *by inference.* A legislative committee must give us something better than the individual convictions of blinded partisans. It has made a charge, but it has educed no proof of it; and after using up six months in its investigations, is able to offer nothing but the illogical conclusion that, because the State Treasurers refused to obey its summons, therefore they *must* be guilty.

This committee was appointed to investigate, and to obtain facts for the guidance of the Legislature. It has investigated nothing. Although repeatedly offered access to the books of the Treasury, it has ascertained nothing. The bankers who were witnesses before it testified plainly and distinctly that no interest was paid by them for the use of the public money, and not one witness testified to the contrary. The entire substance of the facts elicited by it goes to disprove its theory, and it has not a single particle of evidence to base its partisan suspicions upon.

As to the refusal of the State Treasurers to appear before it, we presume it to have been based upon the legal advice they received that the committee had no legal existence, and that it had no power to summon them. The committee itself admits this; and if it had no legal power to summon these men, by what right does it presume to condemn them, as guilty, merely for refusing to recognize its illegal existence? The only proper conclusion to be drawn from their refusal is that they declined to be examined by a committee that had no legal right to examine them.

This committee was appointed by the House, in defiance of law, for the sole purpose of making political capital for the Democratic party. It has wasted a half year in the vain attempt to find something objectionable in the management of the State Treasury, and has finished its profitless career by hurling a charge for which it has not a particle of proof. The whole thing was a Democratic blunder from the start, and has ended, as it began, in a contemptible exposure of partisan blindness and malevolence.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The fashionable drink in San Francisco is the resumption cocktail.

Mr. Hen, who is nominated for office out in Nevada, cackleates to be elected.

California don't like to entrust the education of the young to the Democrats.

Edwin Booth has doffed his splints, and returns to the New York stage next Monday.

Bee culture is extending rapidly in many sections of the country, but especially in California.

A mutual insurance society against hail storms is a new business venture in Switzerland.

They have just buried a man in Chicago with a pack of cards beside him. Spades were trumps.

The statistics of the Universalist Church in America show a steady increase throughout the Union.

Compensation. Wild geese are flying South, and Congressmen from that section are filling up Washington.

And now there is going to be music in the courts over the contested will of Singer, the sewing machine inventor.

The New York *Evening Post* predicts a general revival in this country. That's bad for Democratic prospects.

Perhaps the most calamitous effect of epizooty is the startling and lengthy headlines it develops in the newspapers.

Canary seed is now used as food for race horses, on account of the large percentage of nutritive matter which it contains.

The question of taxing church property is up in Massachusetts, where it is discussed with a good deal of animation.

The Japanese police lately arrested Judge Richardson, of the United States Court of Claims, for going "out of bounds."

Allen and Cary ate crow, and it is a natural conclusion of the Rochester *Democrat* that they have gone to meet the lost cows.

The Industrial Fair at San Francisco is held in an immense structure built of wood and glass, and capable of holding 20,000 people.

The unveiling of the Poe monument at Baltimore, and the accompanying exercises, have been postponed until next Thursday.

The partridges are remarkably cute in Connecticut, this year. They fly into churches, probably because sportsmen so seldom go there.

The Indiana Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the State law requiring legal notices to be published in German newspapers.

"Devil's dust" is the pithy epithet employed in India to designate the sizing fraudulently used to increase the weight of English cotton goods.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, has at length found his level. He has been appointed managing editor of the Lawrence *Standard*, a Democratic paper.

A man who was arraigned for murder down in Georgia, the other day, solemnly assured the jury that he did it to "further the cause of temperance."

Colorphobia in South Africa. Several children born in St. Helena have been expelled from a school in Natal on account of color. Some are nearly white.

Non-payment of taxes in Massachusetts disfranchises the delinquents. In Boston, 24,000 names have been dropped from the voting list for failing to pay up.

The revenue officers in Georgia have just captured a leading maker of illicit stills, one Henry Kisselburg, for whom they have laid in wait several years.

Good for Gail Hamilton. In the November *Scribner* she makes a suggestion that hotel owners furnish their hotels with small but well selected libraries.

"Adjourn court till I beat these boys playing marbles," said a Kentucky justice, the other day, notwithstanding the Scriptural injunction to "marvel not."

The pull-back fever has developed a new danger to the tyrant man. The wearing of revolvers in hip-pockets of the pull-backs is advocated. Trigger and rig her.

The story that the President recently sold his battle-steed, which carried him through the Vicksburg campaign, for $10, was a lie. All his war horses are long ago dead.

Russia has of late been afflicted in a remarkable manner by the ravages of fire. Whole towns have been destroyed in some instances, and the aggregate loss has been immense. Socialism?

The Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation has decided that the act of the Council which levied a tax or royalty on the coal, wood, stone, etc., used and discovered is unconstitutional and void.

The late Southern hurricanes picked up an immense number of pelicans and distributed them promiscuously over the Northwestern States. One was shot as far north as Wisconsin, the other day.

The statement that Reverdy Johnson had withdrawn his offer to the Baltimore *American*, to plead its cause in the libel suit of Governor Groome and Comptroller Woolford, is authoritatively denied.

There has lately been an unexpected and great change of front among the Choctaws in respect to the admission of the wild Indians into their Territory, the majority being now strongly in favor of the policy of admission.

They have tried the anathema on the locusts in the Swiss canton of the Galois. Priests and people walked in procession through the blasted fields, reciting formulæ of cursing. It doesn't appear to have hurt the pests much.

Boynton's review of Gen. Sherman's Memoirs is likely to create much excitement in army circles, and will doubtless lead to an interminable war of words between the friends of Gen. Sherman and the partisans of other officers who figured in his Memoirs.

The irritating Canadian fishery question is shortly to be finally settled by a commission to assemble at Halifax. The question to be determined is what money compensation the United States are to pay for the privilege of taking and curing fish in British waters.

OHIO NEWS.

The Miners' National Association met in annual session in Cleveland on the 19th inst. Delegates representing 35,000 miners were present.

Pickpockets reaped a rich harvest at the Sandusky fair.

Large flocks of wild geese and ducks are now seen daily winging the flight southward across Northern Ohio.

There are now 1,163 prisoners in the penitentiary. The largest number ever in the prison at one time was 1,257.

Mr. John Short has purchased the Hope Machine Works, of Cincinnati, and will remove the concern to Columbus.

The Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge has just been painted, at an expense of $4,003 27, which is equivalent to the tolls received from 200,000 foot passengers each one way over the bridge.

THE VOTE ON GOVERNOR.

Tabulation from Official and Semi-Official Returns in Ohio—Majority for Hayes 5,549.

Below is given the vote of Ohio on Governer, by counties, for the year 1875, compiled mainly from the official returns in the office of the Secretary of State by the *Ohio State Journal*. The eleven counties which have not yet made returns to the Secretary of State are marked with a star (*) and the figures opposite them in the table (excepting Union county) are taken from returns made to the Republican State Executive Committee by local committees, under instructions to copy from the official. The Union county vote is taken from a trustworthy report. The table is practically official:

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1875. R. B. Hayes, Rep.	Wm. Allen, Dem.	Jay Odell, Pro.	
Adams	1,853	2,230	33	
Allen	2,151	2,930	5	
Ashland	2,250	2,800	6	
Ashtabula*	6,092	1,962	18	
Athens	3,192	2,410	31	
Auglaize	1,101	2,851		
Belmont	4,514	4,588	25	
Brown	2,336	3,077	14	
Butler*	2,925	5,200	4	
Carroll	1,809	1,453	3	
Champaign	3,102	2,620	26	
Clark	4,389	3,392	76	
Clermont	4,480	4,050	4	
Clinton	2,154	1,988	31	
Columbiana	4,940	3,974	53	
Coshocton	2,321	2,913		
Crawford	2,064	3,834	44	
Cuyahoga	17,021	10,909	111	
Darke	3,929	4,233		
Defiance	1,218	2,483		
Delaware	2,830	2,598	221	
Erie	2,891	2,657	15	
Fairfield	2,630	4,185	1	
Fayette	2,245	1,871		
Franklin*	6,842	7,951	89	
Fulton	2,395	1,812	38	
Gallia*	2,908	2,388		
Geauga	2,666	736	19	
Greene*	4,141	2,208	58	
Guernsey	2,824	2,431		
Hamilton	28,816	25,621		
Hancock	2,359	2,533		
Hardin	2,527	2,608	2	
Harrison	2,239	2,409	59	
Henry	1,323	2,005	13	
Highland	3,160	3,215		
Hocking	1,394	1,982		
Holmes	1,059	2,585		
Huron*	3,873	2,687	123	
Jackson	2,404	2,204	27	
Jefferson	3,721	2,926	31	
Knox	2,885	3,182	101	
Lake	2,678	1,120	31	
Lawrence	3,736	2,009	58	
Licking	5,017	3,142	24	
Logan	2,806	2,102	119	
Lorain	4,767	2,097	30	
Lucas*	8,885	4,781	27	
Madison	2,113	2,028	31	
Mahoning	3,788	2,947	22	
Marion	1,534	2,336	48	
Medina	2,859	1,903	5	
Meigs	3,435	2,483		
Mercer	1,009	2,599		
Miami	4,008	3,239	19	
Monroe	1,016	1,750	1	
Montgomery	7,292	8,014	26	
Morgan	2,204	1,900	110	
Morrow	2,136	2,005	142	
Muskingum	4,884	5,218	30	
Noble	2,104	2,047		
Ottawa*	1,062	1,781		
Paulding	1,144	1,130		
Perry	1,853	2,798		
Pickaway	2,397	3,145	6	
Pike	1,330	1,940		
Portage	3,402	2,859	54	
Preble	2,611	2,545	66	
Putnam	1,304	2,746	11	
Richland	3,285	3,867	22	
Ross	3,990	4,216	2	
Sandusky	2,999	3,353	1	
Scioto	3,270	3,020	6	
Seneca	3,321	4,015	12	
Shelby	1,757	2,701		
Stark	6,085	5,310	12	
Summit	4,623	3,523	8	
Trumbull	3,633	3,301	9	
Tuscarawas	3,250	4,048		
Union*	2,580	1,852		
Van Wert	2,108	2,333		
Vinton	1,197	1,106		
Warren	3,088	2,513		
Washington	4,144	4,239	37	
Wayne	3,847	4,301	6	
Williams	2,269	2,329	14	
Wood*	3,531	2,988		
Wyandot	1,735	2,205		
Totals	297,813	292,264	2,402	
Majority for Hayes	5,549			
Hayes' majority over Allen and Odell	3,087			

CHICAGO.

Art and Artists at the Great Exposition—All About Pictures—Compliment to a Pittsburgh Artist.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, October 22, 1875.

In former letters brief allusion was made to the Art Gallery of the Exposition, so recently closed, and which, in the history of the collection and some peculiar features, is worthy of a more extended notice for the general reader, and from the fact of so many valuable pictures going from here to the Pittsburgh Exposition, will possess a special interest to your readers.

The exhibition of art was prolonged a few days to afford purchasers an opportunity of examination, and some of the Pittsburgh artists have reaped the benefit of this extension.

No exhibition in this country has before excelled in number of good paintings in one room viewed, and no exhibition in any country, probably, ever excelled or even equalled this in the number of artists of the highest order represented by so large numbers of their choicest works. Any of your readers who are now, or ever have been, interested in collecting for an exhibition, will know of the difficulty of obtaining from private galleries any paintings of value. Then, again, the jealousy of localities, and the conflicting interests and private jealousies of artists, are stumbling blocks that continually obstruct and thwart the endeavors of any but the most patient, the most persevering and the most able and skillful canvasser. In the present instance the manager of the Art Hall, the indefatigable Mr. Stafford, was equal to the emergency, and where individual influence or the collective influence or claims within his reach could be brought to bear, they were concentrated until his object was accomplished, and this crowning work the grand collection of which Chicago and the country may well be proud; and every individual who has roamed delighted through these galleries and satisfied himself with the evidences of skill and art with which he was surrounded, and who enjoyed the opportunity to admire and contrast, not one painting alone of several artists, but many of each of numerous artists, will congratulate himself for the opportunity he has enjoyed, and appreciate the labor and effort which has brought them together.

Take the catalogue and glance your eye along—here are between thirty and forty groups—numbering from two up to fifteen each, works either of artists well known and eminent, or whose merits and genius soon place them high on the roll of honor in art. In the smaller groups mentioned, are not included any of indifferent merit, of which, of course, in such a collection there will many find their way; but it does include two beautiful historical paintings of national celebrity, and in which the nation may be said to feel an individual ownership, although the nominal owner and custodian is a private individual. These are "News from Lexington" and the "Battle of Monmouth." The patriot and lover of art would make many sacrifices to obtain a view of these. The smaller groups mentioned above include parts I, II, III of the Cross and Crown, by the late Thomas Cole, with whose "Voyage of Life" the public has been so familiar. They also include a group of two by Frederick E. Church, and a few others of like merit. That one painted by Healy, it is reasonable to believe, any one that possesses even no higher motive than curiosity uninstructed by a love of art, and whose eye once rested upon that picture, will have a vision of beauty that will rest upon his soul forever. The above mentioned paintings and many more are from private galleries. The first two noticed were obtained through David Leavitt, of New York, to a member of whose family they belong; the next from the artist Vincent Colyer, of New York, and the "Church" pictures from J. M. Walker, Esq., of Chicago. Among the contributors by loan, other than contributions by the authors, we find Philadelphia represented several times—George Whitney, Enoch Lewis, etc.; New York a goodly number; Buffalo several; Boston and other places were also represented by contributions from private individuals.

Whatever influences may have been exerted, or what motives may have inspired private individuals to loan gems of art for such an occasion, the fact should be noted. It is a selfish and unenviable feeling that would deprive the public of the pleasure to be derived from viewing any demonstrations of genius, through works of art or otherwise. A man's right to his own private property is undisputed; but the man who, while he enjoys his wealth, does it in a manner to contribute most to the improvement and enjoyment of his fellows, is the most rational and proves himself the most deserving of such favors. The Pittsburgh Exposition is not so favored with private contributions, especially from her own citizens, as was Chicago, wherever the fault may be, judging from the published catalogue.

Chicago, before the fire, had been liberal in its patronage of the fine arts, and the artists when appealed to responded heartily. They contributed from their own productions, somewhat in influence with their patrons, not only to make their individual groups complete, but also to contribute from their galleries the works of other artists. The result was an unprecedented fine collection. Out of 850 paintings on exhibition the proportion of indifferent and worse, was less than in most collections of great extent.

There are features in this collection that are not likely to be reproduced for many years. At the Centennial Exposition, there may be more paintings—more good paintings, and by a greater variety of artists—but the grouping of many pictures by each artist of such number, for contrast and effect, is not probable—scarcely possible—as New York artists and New York paintings predominate, and they are given so much prominence that the artists of other localities—Philadelphia, Chicago, &c.—feel somewhat sensitive on the subject. The never ending trouble of "hanging" and unfair prominence of favorite artists has caused a commotion. New York artists and New York individuals are the most liberal contributors, and they naturally absorb the most good places.

Chicago artists have contributed some admirable paintings—Peck, Gookins, Volk, Annie C. Shaw, Mrs. Olcott and others have contributions of merit on exhibition—and the Chicago Academy of Design is a liberal contributor by loan. Elkins, of the Chicago Academy, contributes several fine works. His effects of color are very much admired. Your citizens will have an opportunity of judging of his merits from a painting loaned to the Pittsburgh Exposition, "Shasta," a picture of mountain scenery, in which line he excels. The paintings of Walter Shirlaw, a Chicago Academician, now residing in Europe, are of great merit, and when they become better known, must take a very high rank. "Toning of the Bell," and "The Harmony of Life" were among the gems of the Exposition of figure groups, and four heads, "The Old Capitoliner," "Vespers," &c. were the very best of that style in the entire collection. Two of these, "The Veteran" and another, will be in your Exposition. The artist is destined to be heard from in the future.

The display made by Pittsburgh artists was very creditable, even in the good company by which they were surrounded, and in fruit painting, Mr. Jasper Lawman's, No. 626 in the catalogue, was considered one of the best, if not quite the best, on exhibition. One of the most distinguished Chicago artists remarked to your correspondent, "that if Pittsburgh artists were not better remunerated than would appear from the prices fixed by themselves to their works on exhibition, there was little use of Chicago artists expecting much from sales of their productions in Pittsburgh. He made this remark generally, and specially mentioned the fruit piece of Mr. Lawman.

Your correspondent does not feel it his mission to criticise paintings, and will not attempt to elaborate the merits of the several paintings. Of the large number sent to Pittsburgh your readers can form their own opinion. "Worn out," by Wm. H. Beard, received much attention. You will have one of Beard's peculiar efforts in "Kicked Out." The children playing with the "Old Couch" was greatly admired. Ice Clear contributed a group of portraits of considerable merit. "Forgiven," by Thomas S. Noble, of Cincinnati, was considered among the best of the collection, and has gone to Pittsburgh. But to enumerate even the best in the collection would take too much room and time, and we draw these letters to a conclusion.

D.

STATE NEWS.

They are shooting sea-gulls on the river at Harrisburg.

Several of the Lock Haven mills have shut down for want of logs.

The corner-stone of the Children's Home, in Erie, was laid on Monday.

Over six thousand persons attended the Centre county agricultural fair.

A Wilkesbarre man owns the gun which Gildersleeve used at Dollymount.

In Lebanon county there is a lady ninety-five years old, who dose her own housework.

Four of the jurors who helped to convict Xingo Parks have signed a petition for his pardon.

The next meeting of the State Board of Pardons will be held at Harrisburg, November 9.

The Scranton Silk Company gives employment to 240 girls and does a yearly business of $675,000.

A whole family in Allentown were seriously sickened by eating fresh roast pork, but all recovered.

A prisoner in the Schuylkill county jail attempted to cut his throat with a knife which he had concealed in his boot.

The moral condition of Monroe county is good. The county seat has but one drinking saloon, and the jail has no inmates.

Many hogs have died in Dauphin county from the disease which broke out several weeks ago, and more are suffering from it.

The new deposit of kaolin, in New Garden, has proved to be a very superior article, having the fireproof quality in a high degree.

The Palo Alto Iron Mills, at Pottsville, have resumed work after a year's idleness, with 300 men, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

Weather prophets are predicting three weeks of pleasant "Indian Summer" weather before old Boreas takes possession for the winter.

A woman living on the Rogers farm, near Karns City, was so badly burned on Sunday, while kindling a fire with crude oil, that her life is despaired of.

The second annual fair of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Association, at Erie last week, was by far the best ever held in that city, even surpassing the State fairs of 1874 and '73.

Hugh McLellan, of Schuylkill county, attempted to shoot a cat from under a stove with a loaded gun on Sunday, and the result was both barrels were discharged in his hand.

Ex-Governor Curtin's son, William W., will be joined in marriage to Miss Harriet Fuller Harding, this morning, October 23rd, at eleven o'clock, in St. Stephen's church, Wilkesbarre.

Bishop Cummins was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Third Reformed Episcopal church, Chelten avenue and Wayne street, Germantown, Philadelphia, on Monday.

The important mining case of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company *vs.* Joseph M. Frick, tried in Schuylkill county, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding $17,000 damages.

A number of coon hunters in Girard, Erie county, recently watched a tree through the long and weary hours of the night, only to find in the morning perched aloft the family cat of one of the party.

A Berks county little boy, named Flexer, wet a piece of unslacked lime and put it in his pocket. They were easy getting his clothes off shortly afterward, and the attending physicians have little hopes of his recovery.

Large flocks of wild ducks were in the Susquehanna, above Harrisburg, on the 17th. Some of the flocks were of the canvas-back, blue, and red-neck varieties. One Clark's Ferry gunner bagged thirty-five on Saturday.

A number of fine shade trees in Harrisburg are dying. A gentleman versed in botany attributes the cause to a want of moisture in soils, and the escape of gas in defective pipes. The latter cause, he says, is the most fatal to trees.

Six farmers of Clinton township, Lycoming county, give notice to hunters that if they are caught trespassing on their grounds they will be prosecuted. This is the correct course to take and should be followed all over the State.

Mary Mulherrin, a young married woman in Hyde Park, Luzerne county, went to a well for water on the 16th inst., when the earth caved in, precipitating her into the well. She was buried under the dirt, and when taken out, a few minutes later, was dead.

An oil driller got drunk in Butler, the other day, and married a girl of doubtful reputation, after a courtship lasting ten minutes. When he got sober he repented, and the pair went to a lawyer's office, where the woman accepted ten dollars and a release of separation for a year.

There were 340 deaths in Philadelphia, last week. Of these 56 were caused by consumption, 12 by diphtheria, 12 by croup and 5 by congestion of the lungs—a total of 85 from diseases of the respiratory organs. Of the whole number 153 were minors, 70 being under one year old.

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When an oily-tongued individual calls and states that he is an agent for a false hair factory in some city, and asks for old curls, chignons and switches to repair, give him the grand bounce. St. Petersburg ladies have learned from experience that the "agent" comes and goes and returns not.

A minister over in Huntingdon is a hunter who doesn't content himself with a few squirrels or pheasants when out on an expedition. His name is Rev. J. S. McMurray, and one day last week he shouldered his rifle, started for the woods, and came back shortly afterward with a fine deer.

Never take drugs without first consulting a physician, unless you want to share the fate of George Sykes and William Russel, of Elk county, who, on the strength of a receipt in a quack "every man his own doctor" book, commenced swallowing crude phosphorus for weak nerves. Their nerves as well as their souls are now at rest.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of six persons, two men and four women, who had lived beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Lewis D. Belair, aged 83; Elizabeth James, 86; Susan B. Johnson, 87; Johanna Dunphy, 89; Anna E. Hildebrandt, 90, and Ziba Ferris, 90.

Near Harrisburg a desperate gang of tramps were committing all sorts of depredations; the police followed them and succeeded in arresting five of the number. At night a search was made for the remainder, and by yesterday morning at two o'clock twenty-nine had been lodged in the lock-up, having been found in barns and other places of shelter. Five or six billies and a number of razors, as well as several switch and car keys, were taken from their pockets.

We find this short history of a sharp transaction in sheep, in the Indiana *Democrat*: "A couple of weeks ago a man looking like a drover put about fifty head of sheep in a field near the farm of James Ayers, in East Mahoning township, and afterward sold them to Mr. Ayers. Soon after Mr. Ayers sold the sheep to William Nichol, who shipped them to Philadelphia. It now appears that the sheep were stolen from a brother of Mr. Nichol, a Mr. Meanor, and from S. C. Thompson, of Rayne township. Some of the parties are anxiously waiting for the drover to come around again.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 18th inst. says: On Thursday last while Bessie Price, an interesting child five years of age, daughter of Col. J. A. Price, was in the arms of her nurse, a needle ran into her back, and in the attempt to extract it was broken. The child was at once taken to a doctor, who gave her chloroform and tried to take out the broken needle, but without success. On Friday little Bessie seamed quite well, and it was fondly hoped by her parents that the accident would not prove serious. Saturday morning, however, the child was seized by convulsions, and remained unconscious until five o'clock, when she died.

The Butler *Citizen* of the 20th inst. says: We have information that the directors of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company have decided to complete the grade and lay the track fourteen miles further into this county from its present terminus (Harrisville). Work is to be commenced soon. This information is from such source as to make it reliable. The distance above stated will reach the thickest coal veins we have in this county.

The Youngsville correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* is responsible for the following tough one: "A young woman a few days since, walked from Warren to the Rouse Hospital in this place, and asked admission. The Superintendent refused her on the grounds that she had not provided herself with the proper papers. She then walked the same day sixteen miles further, to Spring Creek, was delivered of a child when alone, wrapped it in her apron, left it on the doorsteps of a citizen of that place and walked on a distance of seven miles to Corry, before daylight the next morning. The girl is now working at a hotel in Warren. This trip far outrivals Weston, considering the disadvantages."

PERSONAL.

In a letter to the New York *Times* Boss Kelly says: "My character is now all I have left in the wide world to live for." This is poverty, indeed.

Water fowle. Mrs. Fowle recently rowed from Bath to Westport, Maine, a distance of nine miles, did her shopping, and rowed home in time to get her husband's dinner.

There was a queer marriage up in Michigan, the other day. The parties were A. A. Angel and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, who drew up a contract to live together, provided that "if the union and harmony that now exists between them should continue through their natural lives, then this contract is to remain in force, otherwise to be null and void." It won't be long before she hunts another angel.

John King, in 1862, lived in Tennessee. Soldiers of both armies raided on his farm. So he removed all his produce to a cave in the Cumberland Mountains. A storm threw down a rock which closed the mouth of the cave. Therein he lived for thirteen years, in the dark, eating from his produce and drinking from a spring. The other day a railroad company, blasting for a tunnel, blasted him out. So says a Southern paper.

An enlightened citizen of New Hampshire thus gives one of the Corner's jury in the Josie Langmaid case the benefit of his experience: "Take up the Corps and make the man in charge tuch her if she Bleedes that is the man I had the same Evidence with one some fifteen years ago this will show you the Correck way of holdin a coroner's jury this is as true as god is in heaven try this And you will satisfy the whole of the New England stats just as I tell is so help mi god."

Dr. Gerard Rohlfs, the distinguished African explorer, has just arrived in New York. His journey in disguise to the unvisited oasis of Tuat, in the Western Sahara, first gave him rank among the most corageous, devoted and successful travelers. He is also the only man who ever crossed the continent of Africa, from Tripoli, by way of Lake Tsad and the Niger, to the Gulf of Guinea. Dr. Rohlfs will spend some months in the United States.

How to Vanquish the Stomach's Tormentor.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he would scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia. The dyspeptic sufferer is tormented by symptoms resembling those of almost every known malady, and is often worried into monomania by these conflicting and perplexing manifestations. A fever though absurd hallucination of the victim of chronic indigestion is that he or she has heart disease. Dyspepsia has often been pronounced incurable, but experience has shown that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will vanquish it, together with the constipation and bilious derangement which usually accompany it. Diseases of the kidneys and supposed rheumatic pains are also frequent concomitants of dyspepsia, but they, too, succumb to the above named invaluable corrective.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of July and January, and will be computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. H. PERRY, President. | JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Ramsey, J. D. Davis, Wm. Phillips, R. K. Stinick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Poliandine, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zeig.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

TUTHS No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 22, 1875.

The loan market at present shows more of the results of an active demand for money than for a long time past. Quite a number of the leading banks report their funds closely loaned up, and while there is no appearance of stringency, the amount of idle funds in the hands of the banks is less than at any time for the past six months. There are, of course, instances in which bankers have a large amount of funds on hand, and the general condition of monetary circles may still be reported as one of moderate ease. In connection with the more active employment, there is an apparent tendency toward a stiffening of rates, and loans at low discounts are much less frequent than a month ago. The stoppage of the banking house of Beck, Haller & Co., in Irwin station, has no effect on monetary matters. The stocks and bonds of the suspended firm are small, and the individual means of the partners will secure their payment in full. The firm was obliged to suspend in 1873, and have since been endeavoring to recover from that misfortune. The present suspension is generally understood to be a step toward liquidation and winding up the affairs of the house. Concerning the suspension of Rogers & Burchfield, it is stated, on what authority we cannot say, that their liabilities will not far exceed $250,000, and that they will probably get an extension.

—As a criterion of the state of trade, the statistics of the failures in business are interesting in such periods as the present, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, to present our readers with the figures for the past nine months. The elaborate quarterly circular of the agency contains details that our space will not permit to publish, but a synopsis will convey all that is essential. It appears that the failures in the United States for the three quarters have been as follows:

1875.	Number.	Amount.
January, February and March	1,982	$43,176,000
April, May and June	1,381	33,997,000
July, August and September	1,377	54,328,000
Total for nine months	5,334	$131,171,000

Owing to the fact that this is the first year in which quarterly returns of failures have been compiled, it is impossible to institute an accurate comparison with similar periods included in the above figures. But with the total failures of previous entire years before us, divided by three-fourths, a comparative result is reached, which will be sufficient for all practical purposes:

	Total Failures for year.	Three-fourths Total Liabilities for year.	Three-fourths of same.
1872	4,067	3,050	$121,056,000
1873	5,183	3,887	228,499,000
1874	5,830	4,371	155,239,000
1875—9 Months	5,334	9 Months.	131,172,000
Ave. for 9 mos. of 4 years	4,160	Ave. for 9 mos. of 4 years	$127,442,000
Excess No. of failures for past 9 months	1,174	Excess of liabilities for 9 mos.	$ 3,730,000

Refering to these statistics, the agency remarks:

"While the figures presented above wear a discouraging aspect, it must not be forgotten that these failures are largely the result of previous misfortunes, with which the trade of the past three months is not chargeable. The effects of the speculative spirit, rather of the excesses of which that was the climax, are seen in a great number of the casualties included in the foregoing figures. Certainly the increase in the amount of the liabilities is traceable to the attempt, on the part of some of the heaviest houses who have succumbed, to float themselves along by increasing their obligations, and thus otherwise postponing the evil day, in the hope of a revival of business and a return of better times when their assets would become more realizable. Then it must be borne in mind that just such a period as this best very severely the stability of all whose affairs are at all expanded, while those whose claims to credit rest only on previous reputation, and who have only the shell or poor remains of lost or diminished fortunes, are utterly unable to withstand the searching, realizing spirit of the day. The times are unfavorable to such as these, and the consequences are to be seen in a largely increased list of failures and heavier liabilities than in the average of years. Departure from legitimate business principles, perhaps in former years, or even of more recent occurrence, is the cause to which not a few of the failures of the last quarter can be traced, and these results are more properly chargeable to the indiscretions, or lack of, in their want of judgment, than to a disorganized or unsafe condition of trade."

It is apparent from the foregoing figures and other indications, that the disease with which the commercial community has been affected is one of slow development; but it by no means follows that, because the symptoms are now becoming more marked than formerly, the recovery of the patient is any the more remote. On the contrary, there are many indications, referred to in the circular, of returning health and vigor. Chief among the hopeful signs of the times is the disposition to rapidly realize upon the abundant crops which have been so successfully harvested, and which must greatly increase the purchasing and debt-paying power of a large class of the community. In anticipation of this movement in crops and currency, the Agency reports that a very fair trade has been done at almost all jobbing centers, and though business by no means attains its former volume or profitableness, the results of the autumn trade are in the main encouraging.

The circular goes on to state that "numerous interests remain depressed; that capital continues timid and hence idle; that many manufactories are only partially employed; that some staple articles of merchandise show no profit, while others can only be sold at a loss; and that there is much which prevents a hopeful view of business matters." These considerations, no doubt, account for the increased number of failures. There is no denying the fact that the reduction in the volume of business, the seeming impossibility of largely reducing expenses, and above all, the enormous number engaged in business, in proportion to the trade to be done, even in the best of years, are which periods like the present "weed out" most effectually—these are causes for an increased failure list, which may be justly attributed to the pressure of the times. But, after all, as the agency suggests, it may be doubted if this process is an unmixed evil.

As to the future condition of the trade of the country, there are, as above alluded to, some hopeful signs, and the conviction seems to be that, "as compared with the condition of things at this date last year, there is certainly an improved prospect. Notwithstanding the figures presented above, the year has been by no means one of disaster, and though the process seems a slow one which leads on to prosperity, it is none the less a sure one."

The circular concludes with a practical, and we take it a very timely warning, in reference to loose credits, and states that:

"There is noticeable a gradual increase in the time of credit given, and the great advance in the amounts granted. An undue expansion of credit for the purpose of inducing business is an evil policy at any time, but it is peculiarly so when economy, restricted trade, and gradual reduction of existing indebtedness should be the features of the hour. Cheap credit is the sure precursor of disaster; and, while the strongest element in the financial fabric in these trying times has hitherto been the small indebtedness, it is not difficult to see that, if the lines of credit become lax, in time, amount, or character, all that now promises favorably will only contribute to hasten an unhealthy and an unsafe condition of business. If, on the contrary, a wise conservatism is practiced in this respect—if the standard of credit is elevated rather than lowered, and a rigid scrutiny made into the claims of all who seek it—the prosperity for which all pray will come as soon and be far more likely to stay when come it does."

The tendency of unwise credits is illustrated by the figures given of the failures in Canada, which indicate that though the trade of the Dominion two years ago was very prosperous, in the past nine months thirty in every thousand traders have failed, while the figures in the United States show that only eight in every thousand have succumbed. It is stated that the solid prosperity of the great body of the people of the Dominion is undoubted, and already good progress is being made toward recovery in the health of its trade, but the figures referred to teach the lesson that expansion in unwise credits is most delusive and dangerous.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 22, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:3 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:4 P. M.	3:0 P. M.
Gold	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S., 1881, coupon	122½	....	....	....	....
6-20's, 1864	118½	....	....	....	....
6-20's, 1865	118½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	120⅜	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	116¾	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	122½	....	....	....	....
6's of '81 cents	115¾	....	....	....	....
Central Pacific	....	77¼	77	76⅞	77⅛
Quicksilver	....	....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Pacific Mail	....	....	40¾	40¾	41¼
Panama	....	....	129	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	99½	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	100¾	....	....
American Express	....	....	78½	....	....
United States Express	....	....	67½	....	....
N. Y. Central	....	....	102	....	102¼
Erie	....	....	16½	17	17⅜
Michigan Central	....	....	99½	99½	....
Michigan Southern	....	....	93⅜	93½	93¾
Illinois Central	....	....	99	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	99	....	....
Chicago & North'w'n.	....	....	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do preferred	....	....	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	....	....	93	93	93¼
St. Paul common	....	....	30½	30½	30¾
Do preferred	....	....	55	54½	55
Wabash common	....	....	6¾	6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	101½	101½	101½
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	16¾	17	16¾
Union Pacific	....	....	97	96	96¾
Harlem	....	....	130½	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	....	....	18	17½	18
Atlantic & Pac. pref	....	....	6¾	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	17	....	....
Va. C. & I.	....	....	....	....	34½
Missouri Pacific	....	....	11	....	11¼
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	105
Delaware & Lack	....	....	....	....	117
South Carolinas, April	....	....	30	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	30	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	101⅜	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Dry goods imports $1,419,000. Customs receipts $810,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $538,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling firm at 485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 116⅛, declined to 115½ and closed at 115¾. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem and 3 per cent. per annum; loans also made flat.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds quiet. Railroad bonds generally firm in late dealings. The principal business was in Pacific issues, which sold up 101 for Union firsts, 98¾ for land grants, 105⅝ for Centrals and 98¼ for land grants do. Michigan Centrals were bought 101 and Rock Island sevens 109. Toledo and Wabash firsts declined from 81¾ to 80¾. State bonds quiet. The stock market opened active and excited, with a further improvement in prices, the advance being very marked in some cases. As on yesterday Lake Shore led the market, advancing from 99¾ to 100¾. Pacific Mail came next, rising from 39½ to 41¼ on large transactions. Western Union rose from 99¾ to 100¾. New Jersey Central from 104½ to 105. Northwestern from 86 to 87½, preferred from 51 to 52. St. Paul from 34½ to 35¾, preferred from 68¾ to 69¾. Erie from 16⅝ to 17. Michigan Central from 99¼ to 99 and Ohio and Mississippi from 16½ to 17¼. After mid-day there was a reaction of from ¼ @1 per cent from the highest point, but this was afterward partially recovered. Rock Island advanced to 103⅝. Hannibal and St. Joseph to 18¼ and preferred to 22¼. Illinois Central declined from 92 to 90 and Union Pacific from 68 to 66¾, with a subsequent recovery to 68¾. Missouri Pacific fell off to 10¾ and Atlantic and Pacific to 6¾, with a later advance to 11 and 4¾ respectively. A second call soon stocks were at the highest figures, while others showed a reaction of from ¼@1 per cent. The surprise in the Stock Exchange made no change in the progress during the afternoon, and the night sprees of the day, in some cases, were made during the last hour of business. Pacific Mail was the most prominent stock and rose to 41¼, closing at 41¼@41⅜. Mr. Scott, Vice President, leaves for Europe to-morrow, and the directors held a meeting to-day and a statement of the financial condition, earnings, &c., was submitted. It was reported to be in a favorable condition, and the net earnings for the time embraced in the statement were understood to be on the basis of $2,000,000 per annum. A cablegram from China states that the Japanese company has paid the first instalment on account of the steamers purchased from the Pacific Mail Company. Lake Shore was again actively dealt in and rose to 68¾, closing at 68¾. Western Union advanced to 77¾ and closed at 77¾. Northwestern rose to preferred at 52. St. Paul to 35¾, preferred to 69¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 17¼. Erie fell off to 16⅞, but recovered to 17. Pacific Mail sold at 41¼@41⅜. Quicksilver was dull and heavy, selling from 17⅛ to 17. Wells-Fargo Express sold at 100¾. Adams Express at 99¾. Canada Southern at 47½. Michigan Southern at 93¾. Illinois Central at 99. Ohio and Mississippi at 17. Pittsburgh at 99. Fort Wayne at 101½. Chicago and Northwestern at 87¾@88. Rock Island at 93¼. Union Pacific at 96¾@97. Central Pacific at 77¼@77⅜. Boston, Hartford and Erie at 17. Panama at 129. Western Union Telegraph at 99¾@100¾. Canada Southern at 47½. Michigan Southern at 93¾. Illinois Central at 99. Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 99. Chicago and Northwestern at 87¾@88. Rock Island at 93¼. St. Paul common at 30½. Do preferred at 55. Wabash common at 6¾. Fort Wayne at 101½. Ohio and Mississippi at 16¾. Union Pacific at 96¾@97. Central Pacific at 77¼@77⅜. Boston, Hartford and Erie at 17. Panama at 129. Western Union Telegraph at 99¾@100¾. Canada Southern at 47½. Michigan Southern at 93¾. Illinois Central at 99. Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 99. Chicago and Northwestern at 87¾@88. Rock Island at 93¼. St. Paul common at 30½. Do preferred at 55. Wabash common at 6¾. Fort Wayne at 101½. Ohio and Mississippi at 16¾. Union Pacific at 96¾@97.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 23, 1875. }

The sales of pig metal reported below show a little more activity than last week, but also indicate that only small lots are required for immediate use, and that buyers (because of inferior grade or quality) at a low price find purchasers.

It cannot be said that there is any improvement in price, but it is evident that holders of *standard quality red ore* metal that does not contain an excess of sulphur, and that grade ore are very firm at $24 00, 4 months, and well satisfied that they will not accept less price or more by holding on a few weeks longer.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons grey forge.....$24 00—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled.....20 00—cash
100 tons grey forge.....23 25—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....23 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....23 00—4 mos
50 tons grey forge.....24 00—4 mos
50 tons neutral forge.....23 00—4 mos
50 tons neutral forge.....23 00—4 mos
40 tons grey forge.....23 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry.....27 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

20 tons close mottled and white, priv. terms
50 tons No. 2 foundry.....$24 00—cash
10 tons No. 2 foundry.....25 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

200 tons grey forge.....$21 50—cash
150 tons, a mixed lot.....priv. terms

CHARCOAL.

110 tons No. 2, h. r.....priv. terms
60 tons No. 2, h. r.....priv. terms
25 tons No. 1, h. r.....priv. terms
10 tons No. 1, h. r.....$28 00—4 mos

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—The unsatisfactory condition of the market continues without improvement. Indeed, the feeling seems to grow less hopeful. Iron circles are full of rumors questioning the solvency of many concerns, and this week we have to announce the failure of Moseley, Hodgman & Co., of Boston, and Rogers & Burchfield, of Pittsburgh. A good many other houses are in difficulties, and some of them apparently must go to the wall. The market is continually unsettled by the iron forced on it by weak producers, by holders who are forced to realize, and by the sale of hypothecated lots. The demand is small and it seems almost impossible to induce buyers to take more than they want for present use. We do not know of any staple article of which it would be more difficult to sell a large lot for cash without a ruinous sacrifice. Such a market can pig iron. In his statistical report just published under date of the 1st instant the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association draws the following conclusions:

First. This country produced in 1874 much more iron and steel, from pig iron to the finished product, than any person familiar with the trade has ever imagined. Of pig iron it produced only 178,893 net tons less than in 1873. Of all rolled iron, nails included, we produced only 128,885 tons less than in 1873, and of rolled iron, excluding rails, we actually produced 35,779 net tons more than in 1873.

Second. The ability of the country to consume iron and steel since the occurrence of the panic is greater than has been generally recognized, otherwise so much of these products could not have been made. True, we carried over from 1874 to 1875 large stocks of pig iron, rails and other rolled iron, but so we have also in former years. Nevertheless, it is unwise to increase these stocks in 1875. The hard times which the iron industry of this country is this year experiencing are intensified by the persistent determination of manufacturers to make pig and bar iron for which there is no market.

We hear of no large transactions this week, and nothing beyond the usual purchases of small lots for consumption. We quote No. 1 foundry $25 00@25 50; No. 2, do $28 00; grey forge, $20 00@22 00. These prices are for prime Lehigh brands, and less favorable brands sell for about a dollar a ton less.

Scotch Pig.—The market continues firm, but with little doing, sales being confined to small lots. We quote: Coltness, $33 00@33 50; Summerlee, $31 50@32 00; Eglinton, $30 00. We note sales of 50 tons Eglinton at $29 50; 50 tons Coltness, $33 00; 100 tons Summerlee on private terms.

Rails.—We continue our quotation of $45 00@50 00 for American, at mill. There is nothing of note to report.

Old Rails.—We quote, nominally, $25 00@27 00, but can learn of no sales to verify these prices.

Scrap.—The stock here is not large, and we hear of no considerable transactions. Prices, however, seem firm. We quote, $31 00@32 00.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The market continues quiet, with no material change in prices to note, but a small volume of business. There is as yet no improvement in prices usual before the close of navigation, nor is such generally expected now. A general belief, however, obtains that the improvement in business West must soon be reflected on the trade East, and that before spring the iron business will have resumed its former activity. Many mills have been definitely resumed work which have been idle for some time. Among these are the Palo Alto mills, Pottsville, and the mill of Stephen Robbins & Son, in this city, the latter of which had been idle for over a year on account of difficulty with the workmen, having experienced one hard winter, are quite willing now to accept fair wages rather than undergo another. The puddlers are still out, however, at several of the city mills and at Catasauqua, with no prospect of a settlement. The telegraph announces the suspension of Rogers & Burchfield, of Mckeesport, Pa., manufacturers of Russian sheet iron. It was generally supposed that this mill had a great advantage over others through the use of natural gas fuel, in economizing coal and improving product. Particulars of the failure not to hand as yet. The principal business doing is in rails, which some roads are buying now as likely to be cheaper than they can ever be again, which is probably true. Prices are nominally the same, although very much cut all around, in sales. We quote:

Pig Iron.—No. 1 foundry, $25 00; No. 2, $22 00; grey forge, $21 00@22 00.

Bars—2.60@2.70 per ℔.

Rails—$45 00@50 00, at works, as to make and section.

Old Rails—$26 00@26 50.

Scrap—$31 00 for No. 1 wrought.

The sales, which have been light, include some 3,500 tons pig iron, about equally divided between the different grades, but in some cases at figures below quotations, as mentioned. Kept private: 1,000 tons rails (56's) to a near-by road at $47 00, and 2,500 tons more at quotations. We hear of no sales of old rails, but some of small lots of wrought scrap, which is relatively scarce at current prices.—*Correspondence Iron Age.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

The market is quiet with little of real importance to advise. Purchases are principally confined to actual wants of consumers, and no speculative ripple can be descerned. Quotations remain about as last reported.

ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig.—A fair business has been done under an improved demand, but prices are weaker. The following are the quotations for makers' iron:

Gartsherrie No. 1	71s
Coltness No. 1	72s
Langloan No. 1	68s
Eglinton No. 1	63s 6d

Manufactured iron is firm, although there is but little demand.

Rails are unchanged.—*Cable Dispatch to Iron Age.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, October 22, 1875. }

There is not a single new feature in the market to-day worthy of special mention. The great bulk of the offerings have been disposed of. Sellers and buyers have departed for their respective homes, and the stock yards present a deserted appearance.

What the incoming week will bring forth remains to be seen. There were but few sales of any kind of stock made to-day, and we have no cause to alter yesterday's quotations, which were as follows:

CATTLE—Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $6 25@6 75; prime, 1,250 to 1,300 lbs., $5 75@6 00; good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., $5 75@5 00; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $4 00@4 25; common, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $3 50@4 00; bulls, stags and cows, $2 @3 50; fat cows, $3 00@3 50; Texans, $ 3 00@4 00.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $8 00@8 25; Yorkers, $7 10@7 40; grassers, $6 50@6 75; roughs, $6 00@6 50.

SHEEP—Extra, 95 to 100 lbs., $5 00@5 25; good, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 50@4 75; fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 75@4 25; common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 00@3 50; lambs, $4 25@5 50.

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Beeves—Receipts 1,300 head, making 6,570 head for four days, against 4,600 head for the same time last week. Quality mixed, ranging from poor to prime. The market was no better than for the selling rates last day yesterday, and closed extremely weak at the lowest figures of the season. Sales at 6½@7½c; Texans, 5@6c. Cows—Receipts 190 head; market steady, and closed extremely weak at the lowest figures of the season. Sales at $40@70 per head. Veals—Receipts 180,000 lbs.; market dull and heavy, falling slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

The Hillerman-Shinkle Collision—Verdict of the Inspectors.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.—The United States Local Steamboat Inspectors concluded their investigation to-day into the causes of the late collision of the T. T. Hillermann and Vint Shinkle. Their verdict is that the collision was caused by an error of both pilots. Harvey Thompson of the Hillerman, and Taylor Wells of the Shinkle, each of whom is censured for the highest censure for carelessness.

CAIRO, October 22.—Arrived—Mary Bell, City of Quincy, Fontenelle and St. Genevieve, St. Louis; Mountain Oak, Cincinnati; Cumberland, Kittie Hegler, Memphis; Mountain Oak, South; Mary Bell, New Orleans. River 7 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, October 22.—Weather chiefly cloudy; mercury 46 to 68. River 5 4-10 feet on gauge. Down—Vint Shinglie, Agnie, Dick Johnson, Fawn and Sandy No. 2. Up—Vint Shinkle, Silverthorn and Geo. Roberts. Business light.

NASHVILLE, October 22.—River still falling; 2 feet 9 inches on shoals. Weather fair and mild.

MEMPHIS, October 22.—River fell 3 inches. Departed—Snagboat, Cairo, Augusta, White river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—River 5 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather hazy and mild. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Arrived—Dolphin, Upper Mississippi; Clinton, Keokuk; Capitol City, Vicksburg; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Clinton, Keokuk; Whitesides, Vicksburg; Belle of Memphis and Ida Stockton, Arkansas river. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

The Mary Bell, which has been aground below here and Cairo nearly a week, got off last night and will probably get through without further detention.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Dictator	P. Donaldson	Portsmouth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet three inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....S. A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet three inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was very pleasant.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. DARRAGH is in St. Louis.

STEAMERS between here and Cincinnati report heavy fog.

THE new steamer Mary Bell was still aground at last accounts.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* denies the reported sale of the Andy Baum.

THERE are only five feet six inches water in the channel from St. Louis to Cairo.

THE steamer Shannon is being fitted up at New Orleans for the Ouachita trade.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left for Portsmouth on time with a fair trip.

THE packet Emma Graham, Captain Williamson, leaves Cincinnati this day for Pittsburgh.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck, Captain Adams, is announced for St. Louis and way points.

CAPTAIN Poe's new steamer Big Foot, is announced for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THE fine steamer Andes, Captain Muhleman, *en route* for Wheeling and will leave as announced.

THE passenger steamer J. L. Rhoads, Captain Vandergrift, is receiving for St. Louis and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Salt Valley, Captain Sanford, is *en route* for this city. For time of departure see advertising columns.

THE steamer Mallie Ragon is among the first boats due. She will enter the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, will arrive on Monday and take her departure for Zanesville on Tuesday.

THE weather yesterday was very pleasant—just the kind to make a pleasure trip up the Monongahela. The packets leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A CORRESPONDENT is informed that the iron steamers built at Pittsburgh for the Government were: George M. Bibb, Allegheny, Hunter, Michigan, Jefferson, Manayunk, Umpqua, Sandusky and Marietta. The Michigan and Jefferson were built for and are now running on the lakes.

THE probabilities are that one or more of the smaller transatlantic steamship companies will suspend sailing during the coming winter. One, in particular, is financially embarrassed and may withdraw at any time. It is predicted that the winter will be an unusually dull one for the steamship companies.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* gives this description of the boat which is propelled by threshing the air: The boat is named after Frank Lorentz, her builder, who is inpartnership with Smith in the patent wheel. She is 40 feet long, 10 feet wide, 30 inches deep, and draws 18 inches water. She has one vertical tubular boiler six feet long and 38 inches in diameter, with 56 two-inch flues. Her engine is upright, six inches in diameter and eight inches stroke. From the engine a shaft extends through the rear end of the boat, to which a fan is fixed a foot above the water, and just high enough to clear the rudder. This fan is made of sheet iron, is six feet ten inches in diameter, and has three flanges which give it very much the appearance of a propeller wheel, and it works in the air in the same manner that the ordinary propeller wheel works in water.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

T C Jenkins, 440 paper sks flour; Iron City Glass Co, 1 car glass; F W Jenkins & Bro, 1 do mill feed, 100 bbls flour; P Ramberger, 15 do spts, 10 do whiskey; W Cooper & Co, 10 qr-bbls fish, 5 hf-bbls do; Miller, Force & Co, 10 bbls spts; F Kaiser, 5 do do; J H Sawyer, 10 cases matches; W Schaffer & Co, 15 hf-chests tea; Head, Carson & Co, 5 tubs butter, 1 bbl do, 4 sks do, 18 kegs do, 2 do lard, 8 bbls eggs; L Sproal, 1 bbl gin; Gardner & Porter, 50 hf-bbls mineral water, 4 bbls do; Nat Tube Works; 2 cars bar iron; B F Austin, 3 bbls oil; John Porter, 1 car stone; J Horne & Co, 4 sks flannels; J Porterfield & Co, 5 doz brooms; Kramer & Vogleson, 42 bxs; L S Layton, 5 cks iron stove ware; Gotthelf Lewis, 304 bd cabbage, 1 bdl spokes, 1 bdl axes; Keir Bros, 1 car fire brick; Clark & McGuinness, 1 car carbstone; John Porterfield, 15 bbls flour; Braden & Peabody, 145 bxs cheese, 1 box butter; P Duff & Son, 14 sks potatoes, 2 bxs butter, 20 do cheese, 520 pkgs washboards; Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 rolls leather; W J Braden, 1 tub butter; David Aiken, Jr, 1 car flagstone; D Barnes, 1 tub butter; B Pflamm, 1 bdl grease, 1 bale sheepskins, 1 do pelts; S S Marvin & Co, 39 bbls flour; S S Wallace & Co, 29 summer fronts; 2 bdls roofing; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 10 bbls eggs, 2 bbls hickory nuts, 2 sks walnuts; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 1 box mdse; Robert Rea, 100 bbls flour; P Duff & Sons, 13 do eggs; Braden & Peabody, 88 bxs cheese; Henry Jones, 18 sks oats; S Ewart & Co, 25 bxs cheese; G N Hoffstott, 1 roll leather; E H Myers & Co, 10 tierces hams; Colvin & Mimms, 1 car stone; F H Seghmyer, 100 bbls flour; Henry Rea, Jr, 1 car potatoes; Wm Hasinge, 30 sks flour; Van Gorder & Shepard, 142 bbls apples; C W Hazel & Co, 10 do onions; W H Byram, 50 do lin oil; Whitmyer & Co, 9 cars wheat; T C Martin, 1 do cabbage; J H Loh & Co, 4 coops poultry; Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, 1 car potatoes; C M Johnson, 92 bbls pork in bbl; T E Coughlan, 22 bbls apples; J A Finney, 1 car hay; Wilbert & Wallace, 8 bbls eggs; Duff & Campbell, 4 bxs glass.

ELEVATOR—*Receipts*—Houch, McCague & Co, 2 cars corn; Wainwright Bros, 2 do do; 1 do oats; McHenry & Hood, 1 do barley; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 do corn, 1 do wheat; Eiwood & McCracken, 1 do; J & S Fahey, 1 do oats; Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 2 do wheat. *Shipments*—John Rose, 1 car oats.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

F Alcen, 8 grind stones, 9 do do; Z Wainwright, 4 cars barley; W J France, 7 packages to barley; Wainwright Bros, 40 kegs pickles, 400 bbls do; T C Jenkins, 30 do do; McIntire & B, 10 boxes cheese; Fred Schield, 50 sacks oats; Hill, West & Co, 351 bbls paper; F Schield, 48 sacks oats; Gallinger & Co, 7 boxes glassware; McCandless, J & L, 5 bbls woolen rags; Heberton & Co, 1 do do; Ephraim & Co, 1 bale woolen goods; Mills, King & Co, 6 barrels lard oil and 10 kegs do; Hackett, 1 car lumber; Semple & Tubs butter; Joseph Woodwell & Co, 10 bdls wire; Hill, West & Co, 1 bdl do; A Warmcastle, 135 oil barrels; Bricker & Son, 60 bbls onions; Wm Cooper, 10 bbls beans; Kay & Chambers, 4 box bottles; W Bergner, lot furniture; W J Steel, 4 cars apples; F Owens, 2 cars potatoes; Voigt M & Co, 51 bbls apples; Sheriff Weddle, 150 bbls apples; W G Miller, 1 car rye and corn; Head C & Co, 75 pkgs sundries

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Snowden & Kemp, 4 bxs crackers; G A Warmcastle, 1 car stone; Hill, West & Co, 1 car white, 151 sks feed, 80 do flour; D G Stewart & Co, 1 car corn; Lappe & Haas, 13 hides, 1 calf hide, 1 bdl sheep pelts; J Gallery & Co, 3 bdls hides; Carter Bros & Co, 7 pkgs tobacco; J H Loh & Co, 5 bbls eggs; Wm Cooper, 10 bbls do, 56 boxes; National Oil Company, 23 oil bbls; C oirott, 2 cars staves; Houck, McC & Co, 1 car bbl chips; Wm Shoeddinger, Jos Craig, 5 bags feathers; E Hyde's Son, 20 bales cotton; Dilworth Bros, 50 bxs candles; C Strott, 1 car staves; Castle & Co, 7 packages; Kramer & V, 22 empty c oxes; Caskey, Baldwin & Co, 1 car hay; Wainwright Bros, 1 car field, 5 bbls corn; Reymer & Bro, 10 do do; W Cooper & Co, 25 bxs candles; J P Hanna & Co, 1 bbls sausage; L Schmidt, 20 bbls do; Reymer & Bro, 15 bxs cheese, 7 bdls sacks; Hartly, McK & Co, 8 reels rope.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Water Committee, 11 cars stone; Shoenberger Fire Co, 12 do; Lucy do, 9 do; Maxwell Sheetiron Co, 1 car; C T Evans, 1 do; Rea, Hill & Co, 1 do apples; T M Hall, 1 do lumber; J B & C Hays, 1 do; E Lewis, 1 do; Keystone Bridge Co, 2 cars; W J Steel, 1 do; Reymer & Bro, 1 do flour; Reed & Ritchart, 1 do; G W Hoffstott & Co, 1 do; Pittsburgh Oil Co, 11 bbls oil bags; Allen, K & Co, 1 box mdse; J Welsh & Bro, 2 crates cabbage; Whitmyer & Co, 7 sks sacks; McKelly, 17 bbls apples; Van Gorder & Co, 1 bdl sheep pelts; Leiber & B, 4 beef hides, 1 bdl do; Van Gorder & Shepard, 1 bdl apples; J & C Donnell, 2 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 1 coop poultry; Van Gorder & S, 3 sks beans, 1 box c nuts, 1 sack do, 1 coop do; Jas Marshall, 1 box butter, 1 coop poultry; Geo Carlisle, 1 box butter; Van Gorder & Co, 1 box chestnuts, 2 do walnuts, 1 do h nuts, 8 do flour.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Cars.		Cars.
E Thomson S W, m..	5	Brown & Co, b..
Dilworth, P & Co, m..	3	Laughlin & Co, o..
Carnegie, B & Co, m..	1	Lucy Furnace, o..
Caughey & H, m..	1	Wm Mullins, s
Total		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McConway, T & Co, m	1	Sho'nb'rger, B & Co, o
Singer, N & Co, m....	2	Lloyd, Son & Co, o..
Miller, J & Co, m....	1	Jones & Laughlin,..
Soho Furnace, o....	6	Zug & Co, o
Lucy Furnace, o....	6	
Total		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, c....	3	Phillips, N & Co, m..
Lucy Furnace, m....	8	
Total		

Receipts of Coal by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co....	42	Sable Coal Co
Total		

CARPETS.

OCTOBER, 1875.

Visitors to the Pittsburgh Exposition are invited to call at the

Cash Carpet Store OF McFarland, Collins AND Co NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

And look at the extraordinary

BARGAINS

Which they are enabled to offer by reducing their own expenses to the lowest possible point, and buying from first hands only and selling for CASH.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Cash Prices are the Lowest Prices.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO., No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!

Oil Cloths,

Cocoa and China Mattings,

LINOLEUM,

Rugs, Mats,

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The baldness of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 22, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 031	47	76	.....	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.985	74	32	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30 080	57	69	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.071 Highest thermom....74
Mean thermometer.. 59. Lowest thermom....45

Iron City College.

Young men can spend their time to advantage by attending the evening classes of the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Library Lecture.

The first lecture of the Library course will be delivered at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening next, October 26th, by Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York. Subject: "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." The reputation of the eloquent lecturer will be sure to draw a crowded house. Among the foremost thinkers of the age, and with gifts of speech equal to his grand thoughts, Dr. Chapin is always a master of the rostrum, as he is in the pulpit.

Golden Opportunity Lost.

If you neglect to secure some of the great bargains at *McFadden's actual closing out sale* of his elegant and large stock of choicest Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Plated ware, Clocks, Bronzes, etc., etc., the prices of which positively have been reduced and besides this an extra cash discount of ten per cent. is given, which should and is attracting many ready purchasers. Do not wait but go at once. *Remember McFadden's*, 53 *Fifth avenue.*

Our Visitors.

The city is filled with strangers who have left their homes for the purpose of spending a day or two at the Exposition. While here we have no doubt that many of them will be inclined to take advantage of the superior inducements held out to buyers in many branches of business. In no department is there so much to be gained to residents of small towns by purchasing in the city, as in the products of our merchant tailoring houses. Here they not only have the advantage of a larger and better stock from which to select, but by patronizing a first class house like that of Penzold & Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, they can obtain a style, material and perfection of fit such as it would be utterly impossible to get at home. Another point to be gained by leaving their orders at such a house is this is that they will get the very best imported goods, the most artistic cutting and the most thorough workmanship combined for as little, if not less money than would purchase the ill fit and poor garment turned out by the country tailors. If you never had a perfect fit in your life you can get it now by leaving your order with this firm, and if you can't wait until the suit is finished it be sent to your order.

The Union Commissioners.

The Union Commissioners of the Methodist and the Methodist Protestant churches now in session in the first church, Fifth avenue, are holding meetings of great importance to the denominations. The pulpit supplies for to-morrow are as follows:

First Church, Pittsburgh—Morning—L. W. Bates, D. D., of Baltimore. Evening—G. B. McElroy, D. D., President of Adrian College.

Second Church, Pittsburgh—Morning—Rev. R. H. Wills, of North Carolina. Evening—J. J. Smith, D. D., of New York.

Third Church (Soho)—Morning—Dr. B. F. Duggan, of Tennessee.

South Side, Pittsburgh—Morning—Rev. John Burns, of Ohio. Evening—Dr. B. F. Duggan.

First Church, Allegheny—Morning—S. B. Sutherland, D. D., of Baltimore. Evening, Rev. E. A. Wheat, of New York.

Second Church, Allegheny—Morning—Rev. E. A. Wheat. Evening—Rev. R. H. Wills.

Sharpsburg—Evening—S. B. Sutherland, D. D.

Temperance Jubilee Meeting.

The tenth of the series of Sunday evening Temperance jubilee meetings will be held in the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow evening, beginning at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will be conducted as usual, and a number of popular selections will be sung, among which will be "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By," "I am the Door," &c. The Topic Talks, interspersed with song, will be "Tricks and Traps," "Palace and Hovel," "The Lone Watch Keeper," "Nearing the Shore." It is to be regretted that larger and more convenient quarters are not, at present, obtainable, as the place of meeting each Sunday evening was excessively crowded, and large numbers compelled to go away for want of room. These meetings are producing a deep and wide-spread interest, and the results are very encouraging, some twelve or fourteen persons taking the total abstinence pledge on last Sunday evening. These pledges do not develop any political phase of the temperance work, as poitical matters are not allowed to be discussed, which is one of the secrets of their great success.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Synod of Pittsburgh—Closing Session.

MCKEESPORT, PA., October 21, 1875.

Synod met at 7 P. M., Rev. Josias Stevenson opening with prayer. The committee's report on narrative and state of religion was presented by the Chairman, Rev. W. S. Owens. The report showed that out of nearly 100 ministers forming the Synod only one was removed by death the past year, the young and fruitful R. P. Bargart. The state of religion and the signs of the times as set forth in the report, were of such a character that Synod recommend the observance of the third Thursday of December for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Revs. J. S. Easton, D.D., and D. R. Kerr, D.D., and Major William Frew were re-elected directors of Westminster College. By a hearty vote Synod expressed thanks to the kind friends for their general hospitality, and to the good Moderator for his Christian spirit and efficiency.

At 10:30 o'clock Synod adjourned with prayer by Rev. R. E. Ewing, D. D., to meet in Washington, Pa., next October.

Synod held its session in the United Presbyterian church. The building is a substantial brick structure, neat, commodious, and would not shame a first church gant. With deep regret the tie that has bound their beloved pastor, Rev. A. H. Elder, for twelve years, was severed by the Presbytery on last Tuesday. We trust they will continue to experience that, "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord."

This meeting was most brotherly throughout but the solemn interest that marke the last session was so great that it was felt to be emphatically "good to be there," then.

FOUR COMMITTEES.

Board of Health.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon the following members were present: Messrs. Thomas, McCann, Backofen, Asdale, Arthurs, and President Slagle. There being no new matters of special interest before the Board the following routine business was disposed of: An application of Mr. Segismund for a commission as night soiler was referred to the health officer with power to act. Dr. Asdale presented a form for a blank certificate of still-birth, which was referred to a special committee. A requisition upon the City Controller for a warrant upon the Treasurer for $2,000 for the use of the Board was ordered. The Board then, upon an invitation of Gus. Braun, adjourned to the Red Lion lot to witness the operation of an improved excavator and sliding apparatus, which is claimed to be in every way superior to these now in use.

At a regular meeting of the Gas Committee, Wylie avenue, Lafayll Young and Shipton were present. Four lamps were ordered on Erin street between Bedford and Wylie avenue, two on Devellers street, two on Craft avenue, eleven on Forbes street, one on Emily street, five on Webster, three on Breckenridge and Reed street, three on Center avenue, eleven on Liberty avenue, three on Forty-first street, six posts on Second avenue, one on the corner of Penn avenue and McCombs alley, one on the corner of Eighteenth street and Fox alley, Southside, and two on Forbes between Chestnut and Magee streets.

A bill for $350, for gas used in Old City Hall was passed. This money had been collected from the Greys, and by mistake was paid into the Treasury instead of to the Gas Company.

Bills for the Pittsburgh Gas Company amounting to $350, and the West Pittsburgh Company, for $1,533 90, were passed.

The City Property Committee recommended that the taxes on the following amounts be refunded: A. Boal, $576; Ignatius Costar overpaid on $5,500; D. S. Williams on $383; T. and Alex. Jones' petition formerly dismissed, was granted; Joseph Weigman on $2,500; A. Spilker on $900; Rogers all overpaid taxes; L. Clemens, business tax, and Robert G. Jones, tax on property in Thirty-seventh ward. The report of viewers on damages by grade on Main street returned without action.

The City Property Committee awarded the contract for fitting up the public grounds on Webster street to J. J. Boothe, at fifty-six cents per foot for iron fence, fifty-four cents for curbing and forty dollars for grading. Resolution for blinds for windows in Common Council chamber referred to Committee on City Hall. Gus. Braun called attention to the fact that there was a leak in the floor of the Central Station, and suggested that it might be repaired without taking up the cement floor.

THE EXPOSITION.

Continued Fair Weather and Good Attendance—Some Extra Attractions for Visitors To-day—Remarks on the Displays of Leading Exhibitors, &c., &c.

The weather continues fair and the people flock to the Exposition by thousands. The attendance yesterday was fully as large as that of Thursday, the ticket seller's report making it upward of sixteen thousand. The indications for to-day are that the number of visitors will be far in excess of any day since the opening.

Every department of the great show is now in complete order with the exception of Power Hall. The delay incidental to the shipping and setting up of heavy machinery causes this department to be somewhat behind the rest in readiness for exhibition. Then the hall is not large enough to afford the amount of space desired by each exhibitor. But this is our first Exposition, let it be remembered, and it is not to be expected that everything should go smoothly. Time will remedy all errors of omission as well as those of commission. There will in a few days be a fine display of machinery, which we shall describe in detail when it begins to operate

NOTES.

Among the extra attractions provided for the edification of visitors to-day is the Mexican Juvenile Opera Company, which has been delighting thousands of people at Library Hall this week. This company will visit the Exposition this morning, and between the hours of ten and eleven will give a free concert there.

The young ladies of the Beaver Seminary will make an excursion to the show to-day.

A miniature frigate, the Constitution, built by Mr. Robert Grein, of the South Side, was placed on exhibition yesterday morning.

The Press Committee met last evening, but nothing of public interest occurred.

By a resolution of the Executive Committee yesterday, space was set apart for exhibitors of models or drawings of plans for improving the Ohio river, free of charge or entrance fee; and Mr. Arthur Kirk was requested to take charge of the same. Mr. Kirk's address is No. 19 Seventh street. He requests that persons having anything of the kind referred to will forward the same to him at once.

The dining rooms in the building are ably superintended by that renowned caterer, Mr. Florence Cook.

The pleasantest way of going to the Exposition is by the steamer Jack Gumbert, which leaves the wharfboat at the foot of Wood street every half hour.

Next Tuesday sheep and hogs will be received, and the committee will award the premiums on this stock on Thursday of next week.

Grimley made a balloon ascension yesterday afternoon, landing safely at the East Liberty stock yards.

We omitted to state in Thursday's issue that in the third competitive exhibition of cut flowers our leading florists, Messrs. B. A. Elliott & Co. and J. R. & A. Murdoch took the premiums, the first named firm on best basket of cut flowers, and the latter on best displays of dahlias, of twenty-four varieties of cut flowers, and of twelve varieties of cut flowers.

The Butler street M. E. Sunday School will visit the show at one o'clock this afternoon, per steamer Jack Gumbert. Upon their arrival the children will form around Mr. Hamilton's music stand and sing a number of beautiful songs. Mr. John G. Matthews is Superintendent of this school, and Mr. S. Hamilton, chorister.

Smythe's excursion party from Butler, numbering over three hundred persons, will arrive at half-past ten this forenoon.

PERSONAL.

The journalists registered at Press Headquarters yesterday were: W. C. Negley, *Citizen*, Butler, Pa.; W. A. McDowell, *Gospel of Liberty*, Uniontown, Pa.; W. H. Harris, *Sentinel*, Milwaukee, Wis.

Col. Robert J. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson & Woods, manufacturers of steel, purchased three hundred tickets admission yesterday, which will be furnished gratis to the employees of the firm to-day when they are paid off.

Mr. Cohen, one of Frank Leslie's artists, was making sketches yesterday.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

A fine display is made by the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the Sewing Machine Department, on the north gallery. There are some seven machines exhibited, showing the various styles adapted to the different kinds of work. Some of these are run by hand and some by steam, but in each case the workmanship is perfect. Among the attractions of the stand is a diminutive machine, perfect in all its parts, and apparently manufactured for a Lilliputian operator. It is not more than eight inches high, and yet is accurately made and runs as smoothly and perfectly as its more ponderous companions. It enlists the enthusiastic admiration of the little folks, and could have been sold to any one of thousands who have asked if it was for sale. Another attractive feature of this stand is a superbly finished machine, which occupies a pedestal in the center. It is a cabinet case. The case is made of French walnut, inlaid with flowers, work baskets, and various designs, the corners are all carved in scroll work, the panels are of polished ebony, similarly inlaid, the inside lining is of *sandal wood*, the hinges of silver, and the "arm" elegantly decorated with flowers and pearls inwrought into the iron. There is no such specimen of cabinet work anywhere in the Exposition.

The machines exhibited are all made for practical work; one does fine fancy work or lace, another does all the general range of family sewing, another the heavy work, for manufacturers of saddles, harness, shoe makers' work &c., and another for heavy quilting &c. The machines do their work before the spectators so that there are no "fancy" specimens of sewing gathered up for the occasion. The display is just such a one as every practical visitor will appreciate and cannot fail to increase the myriads of friends of the great sewing machine of the country.

FLOWERS.

This week at the competitive exhibitions of flowers, Messrs. J. R. and A. Murdoch carried off *six* of the *seven* first premiums offered for. The premium for the best display of a set of *funeral designs*, consisting of cross, crown, wreath and anchor. There were gems, comprised of the choicest flowers, and arranged with the exquisite taste that characterizes all the work of this old established house.

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS.

The Fahnestock White Lead Company, of this city, are located about the center of the north gallery, and a fresher, brighter and more effective display of goods in this line we have never seen. The principal articles on exhibition are white lead ground in pure linseed oil, red lead, orange mineral, litharge, potter's lead, putty, and dry colors in all shades and hues. The company exhibit only the products of their own manufactory, and present them as fair samples of the work by which they supply their extensive demands from the wholesale and jobbing trade. The Fahnestock white lead has been found by actual test and comparison to be finer and whiter, more durable, capable of covering more surface to the pound than any other brand. It is produced by the old Dutch method, found by time and experience to be thoroughly reliable and superior to any other process ever invented. Strict purity is an essential requisite possessed by every one of the articles enumerated, and the importance of this characteristic cannot be overestimated. Adulteration is so frequently practised that buyers should exercise great care in this respect, in order to guard against imposition, and this can be done in no simpler or more effective manner than by procuring their supplies of so thoroughly reliable and highly reputed a concern as the Fahnestock White Lead Company. The office and warehouse are located at No. 76 Wood street, where facilities are afforded for filling all orders with dispatch.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

One of the neatest and most tastefully arranged displays in the entire building is that of B. L. Fahnestock & Co, druggists and importers, No. 76 Wood street, who occupy a space sixteen by ten feet in the tower over the principal entrance. The articles exhibited consist of pure and staple drugs, fine chemicals, perfumery, beautiful nickle prescription scales balanced to a hair, Bower's glycerine, known as the purest brand in the market, sugar coated pills, flavoring extracts prepared by the firm and their celebrated family medicines as B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Lung Syrup, Blood Purifier and Eureka Liniment and Dr. R. A. Wilson's Headache Pills. These medicines have obtained a national reputation, and are recognized everywhere as standard preparations. They have been before the public for many years, and their worth is well attested by unnumerable certificates setting forth their efficiency. Perhaps no patent medicine known has received such high indorsement as Dr. R. A. Wilson's Pills; showing they have real merit. By calling at the stand of Messrs. Fahnestock & Co. visitors to the Exposition will be met by every courtesy and everything in their display pointed out and explained.

HABERMEHL'S DOME.

At the stand of Messrs. Anschutz & Son, near the stairway at the further end of the Exposition building, is exhibited a concave fire brick grate, known as the "Habermehl's dome." This is one of the most useful and practicable inventions that could be devised. The wide spread reputation which it has acquired, and the increasing demand for it wherever it exists, amply attests this fact. Housekeepers who visit our Exposition would do well to give this wonderful improvement in grates an examination. They will not be slow to ascertain its superiority, and thank us for our suggestion.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the balloon ascension, a little episode occurred on the grounds at the Exposition which was a source of as much interest and excitement to spectators as the launching of Gilbert's air ship. This consisted of a series of experiments with the celebrated Connolly extinguisher. A great crowd collected to witness the operation, a large portion of which was composed of women and children. When the oil contained in the tank was ignited and the flames angrily shot skyward great alarm was experienced by the ladies and the little ones in the near vicinity. But in two seconds after the gas was turned on every vestige of the fire was obliterated and the fears of the timid gave way to perfect astonishment. A large wooden structure was then set on fire and allowed to burn until almost obscured by flame when the hose was brought to bear upon it and in eight seconds the flames were entirely subdued. Afterwards the gas and water were thrown a distance of seventy-five feet from the end of the nozzle. Throughout the experiments were entirely successful and served to add materially to the reputation the extinguisher is so fast building up. The trials will be repeated at the same place at half past three this afternoon.

J. MEYER & SON,

exhibit some magnificent specimens of furniture turned out at their manufactory. Most notable among these are a side board and French cylinder office desk both of which are finished in the highest style of art. The stand occupied by this firm is on the south gallery near the east end of the building and their salerooms are at Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street. Visitors to the city during the Exposition should be convinced that this firm can furnish work in their line unsurpassed by that turned out at any of the Eastern factories.

THE ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

One of the most interesting articles on exhibition is the adjustable folding chair, manufactured at No. 3 Sixth street, this city. From morning until late at night the enclosure in the South gallery containing specimens of this wonderful chair is surrounded by visitors anxious to learn its merits as they are practically set forth by the salesman in attendance. We have not the space to treat this remarkable invention as it deserves, suffice it to say that it comprises five articles of convenience and comfort in one. It is but the work of a moment to convert this apparently ordinary easy chair into a lounge, crib, bed, or invalid chair. It is made in all styles from the plainest to the most magnificent. Recent improvements which have been incorporated have brought it as near perfection as can be imagined. These, for the reason above assigned, we shall not at present describe, but they are all of great importance and completely remedy all defects heretofore existing.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

The stand of E. D. Weyburn & Co., near the tower on the south gallery, never fails to arrest the attention of those who pass by that way. This firm have placed on exhibition samples of the fine and varied stock of lamps and glassware at their house No. 90 Smithfield street. Without attempting to give a list of the goods displayed we propose to say a few words about the leading specialties exhibited. The most important of these is the fine, thin, cut and engraved goblets, champagnes and small glasses manufactured by Baccharat, of Paris, and stamped as genuine. Then there are Bohemian goblets, decanters, wines and champagne glasses and domestic cheap copies of Baccharat ware. The firm keep a full line of decanters, bar goods and hotel supplies. The lamps they exhibit are of the most approved character. They have the German student lamp with an improvement in the shape of a switch, by means of which the mouth of the oil receptacle can be kept closed, thus preventing the fluid from running out and avoiding all danger of explosions. They have also a glass lamp constructed on the same principle. Another specialty is a glass lamp with a draft through the center, which dispenses with the gases, and renders it non-explosive. We commend this house to our readers as one of the most complete in the line of any in the city.

GRATES, RANGES AND MANTELS.

We have before alluded to the extensive and magnificent display of Bissell & Co. The nickel plated, "Peerless" radiator shaking grate is one of its principal features of attraction. A few of its many points of excellence may be briefly summed up as follows: It sifts out the fine ashes only; is remarkable for cleanliness; is opened from the side; produces more heat and less ashes than others; will burn any kind of coal; admits of the use of a low down fender, while concealing the ash-pan; and surround fronts can be fitted over it. Bissell & Co.'s improved fender has small vulcanite rubber balls in place of the feet formerly used thus preventing damage to the brass, carpet, or rug. Bissell & Co.'s new Triumph Portable range, which is entirely new, is the most carefully and finely finished article in the market. It contains many of the improvements and is made of extra smooth castings and with nickel plated knobs. Its advantages are manifest, and render it the best and most perfect range in use. The firm exhibit in great variety entirely new and beautiful designs in marble, marbleized and slate mantels of the finest quality.

GEMS OF ART.

While making a tour of the Exposition building yesterday W. B. Hunter, Esq., called our attention to the ruling and binding of a couple of sets of blank books manufactured and exhibited bp Stevenson & Foster. They consist of two ledgers, two journals and two day books, six in all. They are so much finer than anything in the line that we have ever seen that they are not to be judged by the ordinary standard. The ruling, which was done by machinery, is highly ornamental and in through places is filigree. The binding is magnificent. It is done in full Russia paneled, with monogram, interlaid with velvet, gilt side and back, and nickel corners. More elaborate samples of binding can never be executed in Pittsburgh. The firm also exhibit some splendid samples of full Turkey binding for miscellaneous books. Then there is a full collection of business books for counting houses taken promiscuously from the shelves of their store. Their display of station-ery, gold pens, portmonnaies, wood cut prints, ink-stands, paper weights and other articles in the line is varied and attractive. One of the most interesting objects at their stand is a sample copying press finely finished in nickel and carmine. Samples of electrotyping and stereotyping, large posters in colors, business and visiting cards also find places in their collection to the interesting features of the Exposition.

BLAKE STEAM PUMPS.

Messrs Kay, McKnight & Co., No. 75 Water street, exhibit in Power Hall Blakes' steam pumps of the following descriptions: One special fire pump throwing over two and one-half inch streams, capable of being run up to five hundred strokes per minute, one oil line pump which will pump against a pressure of twelve hundred pounds, one blowing engine for oil refineries; one double plunger boiler feed steam pump, and one special mining pump. One special feature of the Blake pumps is the brass movable lining for water cylinders for oil and mining pumps. The Blake pattern embraces several points of superiority over most pumps in use that are well understood and properly appreciated by all who have occasion to use steam pumps. The firm of Kay, McKnight & Co., exhibit besides a Baxter steam engine and boiler combined, leather belting, rubber belting, packing hose and cordage. Their display throughout is creditable and constitutes one of the chief attractions of Power Hall.

KNOWLES STEAM PUMPS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co. have three of the Knowles patent steam pumps in operation in Power Hall. They are samples of the fire pump, the oil line pump and the noiseless pump and are all still running. The fire pump yesterday threw an inch and an eighth stream two hundred feet with sixty pounds of steam, and with so little noise that if the spectator did not see the stream or hear the exhaust he would not have been aware that it was in motion. The Knowles pump has many points of superiority over those of other mannfacturers that serve to constitute it the best pump in use. In simplicity, durability and economy, it defies competition. It has received thirty-two premiums over all others. The manufacturers have built and have more steam pumps in operation than any other makers in the world. The firm exhibiting the "Knowles" can fill all orders received by them by this celebrated pump.

PLANISHED SHEET IRON.

The firm of W. D. Wood & Co., proprietors of the McKeespori iron works are the most prominent among the exhibitors of the products of our rolling mills. The principal portion of their display consists of samples of their patent planished sheet iron now extensively used for stove pipes, stove bodies and locomotive jackets. One of the articles constructed of this iron is a large drum showing with admirable effect the rare finish of the material. Planished sheet iron is made exclusively of the best hammered charcoal blooms iron and finished under planishing hammers weighing about three tons and striking three hundred blows per minute with a force of about twenty tons to each stroke. This plavishing process imparts to it that beautiful gloss and dappled appearance of the celebrated Russian sheet iron and renders the pores of the metal so effectually that it will resist the action of the atmosphere for quite as long a time. The planished iron is rolled in sheets sixty inches long, thus enabling workers to save twenty-five percent by using it in preference to Russian iron. Metal dealers, manufacturers, locomotive builders and railroad companies have certified to its superiority over Russian iron in durability, finish and cheapness. From present indications it will not be very long before planished will entirely supplant the imported iron, and even now it seems to be preferred on all hands. Besides the planished iron the McKeesport mills turns out the celebrated smooth finished, double refined charcoal and Juniata sheet iron. Every description of iron produced by the firm is justly celebrated and finds a ready sale. Messrs. Wood & Co. have built up a very extensive business. Their trade embraces the entire United States and the Dominion of Canada. Notwithstanding the fact that the iron business is at present somewhat depressed, this firm have continually orders ahead, and are running their mills to the fullest capacity.

Day and Evening Classes.

At the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on or address, J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Merchants' Visit o' Inspection—Splendid Excursion Trip—Grand Reception and Entertainment.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1875.

The visit of the merchants of the West and Northwest to inspect the progress of the arrangements for the great Centennial celebration of 1876, was made a most enjoyable affair in every particular, and it is safe to say that no more expensive excursion was ever gotten up or one more successfully carried out. The visitors from the Northwest came by way of Buffalo, and although the trip is reported as a pleasant one they were delayed considerably. Not so the Western delegation, who came by the Pennsylvania Central. This special train was under charge of G. Clinton Gardner and Robert Pitcairn, of the Western Division, and our old friend, James McC. Creighton, of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, who not only managed the running of the train to a nicety but made every guest comfortable and at home. Each passenger was supplied with a printed schedule of the run, and a daylight ride westward from the mighty city in the luxurious Pullman Palace cars was something to be enjoyed. But two stops were made, at Altoona and at Harrisburg of ten minutes each, and we were landed at the West Philadelphia on time to a minute, the only mishap being a severe injury to Mr. Pitcairn's finger, which was caught by the coupling of the cars.

During the short stop at Altoona a dining car was attached to the train. The seats had been removed and a table, laden with all the delicacies of the season, was secured to the floor. Leaving Altoona the guests were invited to this car and there, while going at the speed of fifty miles an hour, a sumptuous repast was thoroughly enjoyed. When the cloth had been removed (figuratively speaking) Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was called to preside. Judge Buskirk, of Cincinnati, offered the first toast, "The Pennsylvania Railroad," which was replied to by the Chairman himself, who said among other things that the great road belonged to the whole West. Mr. Skinner proposed "The Centennial," and patriotic responses followed. After this came toasts to the cities of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, but Pittsburgh was forgotten, probably because of the small representation she sent. Major Wm. Frew alone representing our mercantile interests. The toast to the memory of the late J. Edgar Thomson was drank standing and in silence. "Colonel Thomas A. Scott" was responded to by several, and Governor Hendricks referred to him as a man of "mixed genius." A vote of thanks was unanimously and heartily tendered to Messrs. Gardner and Pitcairn for the elegant entertainment and for unceasing attentions given the guests.

At Bryn Mawr, a few miles out of the City of Brotherly Love, members of the Reception Committee boarded the train and cordially greeted the guests. At the West Philadelphia depot a brass band was in attendance furnishing music, while the visitors, after being supplied with appropriate badges, were escorted to carriages and thence to hotels. The Northwestern visitors were similarly received, and at the hotels addresses of welcome and response were made. Every attention was paid to the visitors, and the illuminated buildings and the crowded streets showed that Philadelphia was all astir in consequence of their arrival. The glorious Centennial day (Thursday) were duly announced and the "freedom of the city" was tendered for the evening.

Thursday morning the guests gathered at the principal hotels as previously arranged, and at ten o'clock, under the escort of the entire Reception Committee, composed of eighty-four gentlemen, both delegations, occupying over one hundred carriages, proceeded to Fairmount Park. Upon reaching the Centennial grounds the party received an addition to their number by the arrival of a delegation from Baltimore, who were brought direct into the Exhibition grounds on a special train.

Between the main exhibition building and Machinery Hall a band of music was stationed. Quite a large number of persons were assembled on the grounds previous to the arrival of the party. The excursionists alighted at the east end of the main exhibition building, and successively inspected that building, Machinery Hall, Memorial Hall, Horticultural Hall and Agricultural Hall, in accordance with the programme published. There were no decorations or preparations, and the buildings were viewed in their progress, with the workmen hard at work. This was more impressive than if there had been preparations and a cessation of labor. Thomas Cochran, Esq., Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Finance, explained the buildings as each was visited.

THE BANQUET.

From the centennial buildings the party were driven rapidly to the handsome pavilion on George's Hill. The dinner hour had arrived when Belmont was reached, and little time was spent in preparations for the banquet. The dining hall was most elegantly and tastefully arranged. Five tables, running, the entire length of the room, were set with glistening plate, beautifully garnished, and the dishes and huge blocks of hollowed-out ice being placed at near intervals. A profusion of flags were hung around the walls, and shields of blue with containing the names of all the States, depended from the chandeliers. Mr. Thomas A. Harrison, Chairman of the Merchants' Committee of Reception, presided at the head of the room. On his right and left were seated the Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from Ohio, and Governor Hendricks, of Illinois. Whilst the guests were paying attention to viands set before them an efficient orchestra performed an excellent selection of music.

The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Toledo, Ohio, and then the party fell to and enjoyed the bountiful repast set before them.

After the feast Mr. T. S. Harrison, the chairman, in calling the assemblage to order, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the merchants of Philadelphia, and said that it was their desire not so much to tell what Philadelphians thought of the preparations for the Centennial, as to hear what the visitors think of the buildings and the arrangements. "It is our earnest wish," he continued, "that we will be cheere l on by our fellow-countrymen in all parts of the Union, and that you will take back home with you such an account of what you have seen as will be an assurance to your people of the great interest that is here felt in all that is connected with the Centennial celebration, to make it a success worthy of our great land, that you will tell your neighbors and friends that without their good will and kind sympathy the work which is now a pleasant duty may be made a heavy burden." Mr. Harrison concluded by introducing as the first speaker the Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from Ohio.

Following General Sherman speeches were made by Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, ex-Governor Bigler, of this State, Governor-elect, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, Judge Caton, of Chicago, Governor Bagaley, of Michigan, S. P. Thompson, of Baltimore, Governor Staunard, of Missouri, and others.

The visitors were invited to remain "as long as they chose" the guests of Philadelphia and many have availed themselves of this second invitation a reason another day, so that the returning excursion trains were slim of passengers. C.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Two Orphans" had another immense audience last night. It will be repeated at the matinee and in the evening. All accommodation trains on the railroads delay their departure until 11:30, for the benefit of those attending the Opera House. Next week six excursion trains will be run, to bring in people from the country desiring to see the play. The "Two Orphans" will be played all next week.

Library Hall—"Marina."

The opera of "Marina" was performed by the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe to the general acceptance of the audience. The opera is not so taking a piece as those which the troupe have been performing, nor is it so well adapted to their capabilities, but it served to bring out the remarkable powers of the young *prima donna*, the Senorita Carmen, in a totally different *role* to those in which she had enchanted her audiences at the previous entertainments. Her portraiture of the suffering, love-lorn *Marina* was a very delicate, touching characterization, and added a new laurel to the triumphs which this little genius has earned.

This afternoon the last performance of the company will be given, at which "La Grande Duchesse" will be presented. No one can afford to miss this last opportunity of seeing these wonderful little singers. Reserved seats had at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Theodore Thomas Concerts.

The sale of seats for the Thomas concerts, next week, began at Klebers', Wood street, yesterday, and was well attended. It will be continued to-day.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels at Library Hall To-night.

Kelly & Leon's minstrels will give first of their entertainments at Library Hall, this evening. Wherever they have appeared, they have been greeted with shouts of laughter and applause. Leon is always a favorite. Seats at Ward's Music store, Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two entertainments—matinee and evening—given by Aims' unrivalled variety company, to-day.

Drowning of Swett and McClurg—Arrival of their Remains.

The particulars, as far as learned, of the drowning of Fred. Swett and Joseph McClurg, the ill-fated members of the Kanakee Fishing Club, are very unsatisfactory. It appears that the two went out in a little boat, contrary to the advice of the other members of the party. The boat was small and not well adapted to the purposes for which it was built. After they had been gone for about six hours, the others became uneasy and went in search of them, but failed to find any trace of them until the next morning (Thursday), when the boat was found bottom side up. The bodies were found and shortly afterward near the boat. The river at this point is not more than thirty yards wide, but unfortunately but one of them could swim, and it is supposed that he died in a noble effort to save his friend, as they were most devotedly attached to each other. The remains were taken to Sampson's undertaking establishment and embalmed. The funeral of McClurg will take place from the residence of his brother in Brownstown to-morrow, while Swett's will be from his home at Shadyside to-day. Some of their friends suggested that as they had been fast friends through life and died together, they should not be parted now, but be laid to rest side by side. However this did not meet with the approbation of some of the near relatives, and the funerals will take place as announced above.

THE HARTRANFT RECEPTION.

He Will Review the Marching Clubs—Visit Some of the Principal Manufactories, Hold a Grand Levee and Visit the Exposition on Monday Next—Torchlight Procession and Mass Meeting in Allegheny.

Next Monday will be a grand political field-day for Allegheny county. Governor Hartranft having arranged to visit the two cities on that occasion, the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny and the marching clubs of the two cities decided to give him a grand reception. He will arrive at the Union Depot on the morning train and will be received by John A. Myler, President of the club, and a delegation of iron and glass manufacturers, who will accompany him on a visit to the principal manufacturing establishments of the two cities.

From two o'clock until five in the afternoon he will attend a public reception at the Club rooms on Federal street. A large number of ladies and gentlemen will take advantage of this opportunity to make the personal acquaintance of the distinguished Governor and Statesman. The following reception committee was appointed which will be in attendance during the day: Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Ad. W. Ewing, Chas. Beilstein, Jr., Charles Hetzel, Abe Patterson, Wm. Heagy, Fred. Thomas, H. Nesmith, Frank Hopf, W. R. Canham, J. O. S. Golden and W. Woolsey.

The evening exercises will consist in a grand review of the marching clubs of the two cities. The line will be formed on North and Cedar avenues. An escort consisting of the Executive Committee, with a delegation for each club, will escort the Governor from Mr. Myler's residence to the place of review. The escort and officers of the various clubs, with Hartranft marching at the head, will then proceed to review the column.

From here this party then will move directly to the Diamond, where arrangements will be made for speaking. The Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, will follow the Governor in one of his able and eloquent speeches. The managers of the Exposition have made arrangements for the reception of Hartranft in the building from eight until eleven in the evening. During this time the marching clubs will form a grand torchlight procession and parade the principal streets of the city.

The Committee of Arrangements, composed of the captains of the various North Side marching clubs, met last evening at the Young Men's Republican Club headquarters on Federal street. The business of the evening consisted in the appointment of a Marshal, Chief of Staff, Adjutant General and aids, together with other arrangements, all of which appear in an advertisement on the first page of to-day's COMMERCIAL. N. Voegtley, Esq., was appointed Chief Marshal, Harry W. Oliver, Jr., Chief of Staff, W. D. Bois, Adjutant General, together with a number of aids.

The members of all the clubs are requested to meet at their respective headquarters promptly at half-past six o'clock, on both this and Monday evening.

Church Union.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Methodist and Methodist Protestant churches of this county, is now in session in the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue. The sessions have all been secret so far, except the one held last night. The exercises during this meeting consisted of speeches by visiting and resident ministers. The outlook for good feeling prevailed and are hopeful that this long sought union will be finally consummated. The attendance is quite large and a number of distinguished members of the two branches are expected to-day.

Strangers—Everybody

Should not fail to stop and see the unusually grand display of watches, clocks and solid silver goods in McFadden's windows, 52, Fifth avenue. Go into the store and see what polite attention you receive in showing the beautiful diamonds, jewelry, bronzes etc., and while there you will certainly feel inclined to take advantage of the remarkable inducements offered of greatly reduced prices with an extra ten per cent. discount for cash.

It is truly Mr. McFadden's intention to close out his entire stock by January 1st, therefore first come have first choice. Remember it is 53 Fifth avenue.

NO MORE LEAKING ROOFS.

A Prevention Found in Glue's Slate Roofing Paint.

Glue's slate roofing paint is endorsed by the most experienced architects and builders. It combines beauty and durability with fire proof qualities and cheapness to an extraordinary degree. It constitutes a most valuable aid in building or repairing roofs, that every community must hail with satisfaction, particularly where piers, factories, rolling mills, and general manufacturing establishments are located. Its testimonials are numerous and reliable; well worth the investigation of all real estate owners and farmers who have an old roof to mend, and preserve, or a new one to lay; an article free from tar, ready for use, low price and easily applied with positive satisfaction, either as an ornament or for durability stopping every leak. Proving the most economical roofing known to modern invention or skill, and having so many sterling points, it has achieved such a wide-spread popularity and unrivalled reputation as to be in active demand throughout the United States and Canada; its patrons are thousands, and the production not only exceeds in magnitude that of all other similar roofings combined, but is unequalled in *quality*. Complete materials for a new shingle roof of 225 feet only 4½ cents a square foot, and the strict economy of making an old shingle roof fire and water proof under the beauty will utility. These goods are commercially known as Glines' *Rubber* Roofing and Slate Roofing Paint.

For circular containing particulars call at 89 Ninth street, where it can be had by the gallon or barrel.

JOHN T. GRAY,
Sole Agent Western Pennsylvania.

The Boston One Price Clothing House

is now selling a Good Suit for $9 00 and $10 00. A good business suit for $12, $15 and $15. Dress Suits, $18, $20, $22 and $25. Pants, $2 50 to $5 00. Vests, $2 00 to $5 00. Boys' Suits, $4 00 to $12 00. Children's Suits, $3 50 to $8 00. Overcoats for Men, $